

# THE North-China Herald

AND

## SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

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#### LATEST MAIL DATES.

|                       |        |                 |   |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------|---|
| England .....         | June 6 | Hankow...July 6 | 6 |
| San Francisco .....   | 4      | Yokohama. ,,    | 7 |
| Hongkong .....        | July 5 | Nagasaki... ,,  | 2 |
| Tientsin .....        | 5      | Foochow... ,,   | 2 |
| Vancouver, 16th June. |        |                 |   |

### BIRTHS.

|                                                                                                                       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| LA TOUCHE.—On the 29th of June, 1902, at Chinkiang, the wife of J. D. de La Touche, of a son.                         |  |
| PAPE.—On the 4th of July, 1902, at Pao Shu Ta (Hangchow), the wife of Clemens Pape, I.M. Customs, Hangchow, of a son. |  |
| RAEBURN.—At 35, Broadway, on the 7th of July, 1902, the wife of P. L. Raeburn, of a son.                              |  |
| ANDERSON.—On the 1st of July, 1902, at 110, Queen's Gate London, S.W., the wife of F. Anderson, of a daughter.        |  |
| WHITE.—On the 1st of July, 1902, at No. 5, Pei-Tai-Ho Lane, the wife of C. J. White, of a daughter.                   |  |

### MARRIAGE.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| NICOLSON—CLENELL.—On the 28th of June, at the Peak Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. G. A. Bunbury, M.A., James William Nicolson, of Chungking, Szechuan, to Edith Nichola Clennell, of Brixton Hill, London. |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

### DEATHS.

|                                                                                                                                                              |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| HARTZBERG.—On the 1st of July, 1902, at the General Hospital, Lily, daughter of Carl and Sarah Hartzberg, aged 6 years and 9 months.                         |  |
| SIOEN.—On the 1st of July, 1902, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, of consumption, Ernest Victor Sioen, manager of the Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited. |  |

BLACK.—On the 3rd of July, 1902, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, of cancer, G. H. Black, Pilot, aged 49, formerly of Foochow.

JONES.—On the 5th of July, 1902, at No. 38, Quinsan Road, of consumption, Amelia, the wife of Rev. D. F. Jones, of Hanyang, American Bible Society.

BUCHANAN.—At Foochow, on the 7th of July, 1902, of cholera, Colin Buchanan, late Marine-Superintendent of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., aged 57 years.

WHITFIELD.—On the 7th of July, 1902, at Chefoo, Norman, only son of William and Jeanie Whitfield, aged ten years.

ELLIOTT.—On the 8th of July, 1902, at 1346, Broadway, Beatrice Evelyn, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adalbert S. Elliott, of Shanghai, aged nine days.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

| Day of Month. | Barometer. |               | Wind.  | Hygro- |       | Thermo- | Initials.      |
|---------------|------------|---------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|----------------|
|               | 9 A.M.     | Atmos. Therm. |        | Force. | bulb. | Shade.  |                |
| July 9        | 29.98      | 75.0          | East.  | 3      | 75.5  | 68.0    | 77.0 70.0 c.   |
| 10            | 29.92      | 76.0          | "      | 1      | 75.0  | 70.0    | 74.0 72.0 B.C. |
| 11            | 29.95      | 75.5          | S.E.   | 2      | 75.5  | 70.0    | 87.5 71.0 c.   |
| 12            | 29.95      | 75.0          | East.  | 1      | 74.0  | 71.5    | 78.0 72.0 o.   |
| 13            | 30.00      | 76.5          | S.W.   | 2      | 77.0  | 71.0    | 79.0 71.0 o.   |
| 14            | 29.88      | 77.0          | S.S.E. | 1      | 81.0  | 74.0    | 85.0 71.0 B.   |
| 15            | 29.83      | 73.0          | S.S.W. | 1      | 78.0  | 71.0    | 91.0 73.0 B.C. |

#### EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b., blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail 1. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain, s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1902.

### THE TERRIBLE FATALITY AT CHEFOO.

THE several telegrams received from Chefoo during the last two or three days giving particulars of the terrible event that has just taken place there, will be read with sincere sorrow by all our readers. The first intimation of the sad event was conveyed to us by the two telegrams we published on Tuesday morning from our own correspondent at Chefoo. This news was bad enough

but the fuller details received show that the worst was not then known. Twelve young, strong, and healthy lads, some of whom had already given promise of superior mental and intellectual ability, have suddenly been cut off by ptomaine poisoning. When intelligence of the first death, that of Gershom Broomhall, was telegraphed from Chefoo on Tuesday morning it was announced that he had died of cholera, which perhaps was not to be wondered at seeing what havoc that dread disease has been making during the last few weeks.

That which tends to make the matter more sad, if possible, is the fact that the parents of some of the boys who have died are in Europe, whilst others are far away in the interior of China. It has been a source of great satisfaction to many missionaries, whose duties have necessitated their living in distant parts of the Empire, that they have been able to leave their children at Chefoo, under the careful and conscientious care of teachers who spend themselves in every way possible for the benefit of the children entrusted to them. It is possible that some may be inclined to look with less favour on the schools because of this distressing calamity, but the position of such persons, we imagine, would be a very illogical one, for it is evident that the efficiency and usefulness of the schools can be in no wise impaired by what has happened. It is worthy of note, that although so many Shanghai boys are being educated at Chefoo, yet the list of those who have lost their lives contains the names of only two boys who were from here.

Everyone, we are sure, will deeply sympathise with the China Inland Mission, under whose auspices the Chefoo schools have had such a long and honourable career, having been for many years so conspicuously free from sickness, and gaining the increasing approval of all who had any knowledge of the way in which they were conducted. Physically, mentally, and spiritually, these schools have given general satisfaction to all who have had their children educated there. It is but a short time ago that we noticed in our columns the very satisfactory reports by the London College of Preceptors of the examinations held at these schools in Chefoo. From these reports it was evident that the pupils of the schools, both girls and boys, had made another successful appearance in a test conducted by a well-known examining body. From every point of view in fact, the schools are becoming increasingly adapted to the purpose for which they were founded, and this makes it all the more regrettable that anything should have happened which would in any way cast a shadow upon the progress and prospects of this useful institution.

That any blame is to be attached to those in charge of the school, we have no reason to believe. These unexpected and unspeakably sad occurrences happen in spite of every precaution, coupled with the most careful and conscientious supervision, and we feel sure that the public investigation about to be held will fully confirm this view, and show that it was accidental. Every now and again we hear of such things happening although, as a matter of fact, it is but seldom that such terrible results follow as in the present case.

We cannot, in this connection, refrain from adding a word of sympathy for the teachers and others under whose charge and supervision the boys were placed. Such an overwhelming disaster, overtaking them so unexpectedly, must have been a source of poignant grief and sorrow to them all, second only to that which the parents and relatives of the deceased boys have been called upon to endure.

### Summary of News.

THE French mail of the 31st of May arrived here on Thursday, the 3rd inst. per M.M.S. Ernest Simons.

THE American mail of the 16th of June arrived here on Sunday, the 4th inst. per R.M.S. Empress of Japan.

THE English mail of the 6th of June arrived here yesterday by the P. & O. S. Lennox.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow for Europe by the M.M.S. Ernest Simons.

## LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"  
Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

### THE KING RECOVERING.

London via Bombay, 2nd July,  
10.16 a.m.

The bulletin of 7 o'clock yesterday evening says that the advancement in the King's condition is maintained. His Majesty's appetite is improving, and the dressing of the wound is less painful. His Majesty is still easily fatigued by the least exertion.—*Reuter.*

*Later.*

The ten o'clock bulletin reports that the King passed another excellent night. His Majesty is making steady progress in all respects. The wound is much less troublesome, and is beginning to heal.—*Reuter.*

*3rd July.*

The bulletin says that the same steady progress in the King's condi-

tion is maintained. The local pain is less, and the days are passed with greater comfort by His Majesty.—*Reuter.*

*Later.*

The 10 o'clock bulletin states that the King slept well last night, and nothing occurred to mar the excellent progress His Majesty is now making.—*Reuter.*

*4th July.*

The bulletin at 7 p.m. yesterday states that the King passed a comfortable day, and His Majesty's condition is further improved, the wound giving comparatively little pain.—*Reuter.*

*5th July.*

Yesterday morning's bulletin states that the King passed a quiet day, and that His Majesty's constitutional condition is satisfactory, and the wound shows more active signs of repair.—*Reuter.*

*6th July.*

The bulletin issued yesterday morning states that the King passed an excellent night; His Majesty is cheerful, and feels much stronger. The Doctors now consider the King out of danger, and the evening bulletins are discontinued.—*Reuter.*

*7th July.*

The King's progress continues to be in every way satisfactory.—*Reuter.*

*8th July.*

The 10 o'clock bulletin yesterday states that the King had the previous night nine hours natural sleep, and His Majesty's progress towards recovery is uninterrupted! The wound is discharging freely, and is less painful to dress.—*Reuter.*

### IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

*Peking, 1st July.*

Cho Ha-pu, Tartar General of Heilungchiang (Chinese Amur), had an audience of their Majesties this morning. There were no Imperial decrees issued to-day.—*Special telegram.*

*5th July.*

Their Majesties gave audience to-day to Wang Chih-ch'un, Governor-designate of Kuangsi. There were no Imperial decrees issued to-day.—*Special telegram.*

### THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDO-CHINA.

*London via Bombay, 2nd July.*

M. Beau, the French Minister at Peking, has been appointed Governor-General of Indo-China.—*Reuter.*

### REVIEW OF COLONIAL CONTINGENTS.

*London via Bombay, 2nd July.*

The Colonial Contingents, under the command of the Duke of Connaught, have been reviewed at the Horse Guards, the force present including Contingents from Borneo, Straits Settlements, Federated



Malay States, Hongkong and Weihaiwei. The utmost enthusiasm was shown by the crowd both at the parade and on the road thither.—*Reuter.*

### RETURN HOME FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

*London via Bombay, 2nd July.*

Of the 202,000 troops in South Africa at the conclusion of hostilities, 70,000 are due to be brought home in thirty-nine transports capable of carrying 40,000 men, to be presently engaged, whilst 2,500 men will be conveyed weekly as passengers on other vessels.—*Reuter.*

### NEW CABLE AND STEAMSHIP LINE.

*London via Bombay, 2nd July.*

The First Chamber of the Netherlands has adopted the Bill ratifying the Dutch-German Cable Convention and also the Bill subsidising a steamship service between Java, China and Japan.—*Reuter.*

### MINING CONCESSIONS.

*London via Bombay, 2nd July.*

The Anglo-French Syndicate has secured Mining concessions in the province of Yunnan for sixty years, comprising eighty-five mines.—*Reuter.*

### RUSSIA AND NEWCHWANG.

*London, 2nd July.*

Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, in reply to a question by Sir Charles Dilke in the House of Commons, said that Great Britain had not protested against the collection of *likin* by the Russians at Newchwang, but that he expected an agreement would shortly be concluded to restore Newchwang to Chinese control.—*Special service.*

### THE PHILIPPINE BILL.

*London, 2nd July.*

Both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives have adopted the Committee's Philippine recommendations, and the President has signed the Bill.—*Special service.*

### DIFFERENCES IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

*London via Bombay, 3rd July.*

The differences between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers are so acute, that the Emperor personally interviewed them yesterday and pressed for a prolonged joint Council. His Majesty insisted upon a reconciliation, and the resumption of negotiations for a renewal of the *Ausgleich*, and a revision of the joint Customs tariff.—*Reuter.*

### REJOICING AT THE KING'S RECOVERY.

*London via Bombay, 3rd July.*

In view of the improvement in the King's health, it is proposed to

organize a parade of the Colonial Troops on a sufficient scale to admit of a large number of the public witnessing it.—*Reuter.*

### RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

*London via Bombay, 3rd July.*

The Railways in the Transvaal and Orange Colonies have been handed over to the Civil Authorities.—*Reuter.*

### PRINCE KOMATSU AGAIN!

*London via Bombay, 3rd July.*

Prince Komatsu and his entire suite had a farewell audience with Queen Alexandra. Throughout his visit to England the Prince has been conspicuously honoured.—*Reuter.*

*London, 3rd July.*

H. M. Queen Alexandra yesterday received Prince Komatsu, whose indisposition had prevented his acceptance of Her Majesty's invitation to luncheon. Prince Komatsu departed from London to-day for Paris and Spain. T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught witnessed his departure, cordially shaking hands with the Prince, whilst the crowd present cheered.—*Special service.*

*London via Bombay, 4th July.*

Prince Komatsu has started for Paris and Spain.—*Reuter.*

### BRITISH POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

*London via Bombay, 4th July.*

When replying in the House of Commons to Sir Charles Dilke, who criticised the British alliance with Japan and the Government's policy in China, Lord Cranborne, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that the alliance with Japan was based on traditional sympathies and mutual interest. Lord Cranborne denied that Great Britain had failed in the "open door" policy in China, but animadverted on the indolence of British concessionaires. He said that undoubtedly the terms regarding the Provisional Government of Tientsin would be modified, and added that Great Britain had not receded from the position regarding the payment of the Indemnity being in gold, but only sympathised with China in the position of affairs.—*Reuter.*

*London, 4th July.*

The "Times" describes Lord Cranborne's phrase as unfortunate, saying that it is calculated to convey a wholly erroneous view of the attitude of Great Britain towards an ally.—*Special service.*

*London via Bombay, 5th July.*

Lord Cranborne, replying in the House of Commons to a criticism on the new Treaty with Japan, in which it was said the Alliance should have been concluded sooner, said: "It was not for us to seek treaties, we grant them."—*Reuter.*

*7th July.*

The "Times" and the "Morning Post" criticise Lord Cranborne's phrase in connection with the debate on the Treaty with Japan as unfortunate.—*Reuter.*

*8th July.*

Mr. A. J. Balfour, when questioned in the House of Commons about Lord Cranborne's remarks regarding the Treaty with Japan, said that Lord Cranborne was correcting the suggestion that Great Britain's position was one of dangerous isolation, and that the country ought to eagerly grasp any alliance offered, but the Government never for one moment wished to suggest that the agreement with Japan was not entered into with an object common to both countries, and on terms of absolute equality.—*Reuter.*

### TARIFF REVISION IN CHINA.

*London, 4th July.*

In the House of Commons Lord Cranborne said that the Government, after full consideration, had abandoned all hope of the total abolition of *Likin* stations in China, but hoped some fiscal arrangements might be made to relieve trade of this enormous, uncertain and illegal burden.—*Special service.*

### THE PHILIPPINES.

*London, 4th July.*

The Governor of the Philippine Islands reports acceptance of the United States authority, and that general pacification is complete.—*Special service.*

### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

*London, 4th July.*

In the debate in the House of Commons on affairs in the Far East, Sir Charles Dilke expressed his opinion that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was hostile to Russia.

Lord Charles Beresford congratulated the Government on the alliance, saying that nothing in recent years had been so materially good for England.

Lord Cranborne, in reply, when meeting the criticism why the alliance had not been concluded sooner, said that it was not for Great Britain to seek treaties, but to grant them.—*Special service.*

### RUSSIA EVACUATES MANCHURIA.

*London via Bombay, 4th July.*

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, has formally notified the United States Government State Department that Russia has evacuated the Manchurian province, which is now ready for government by the Chinese.—*Reuter.*

### THE PHILIPPINE AMNESTY.

*London via Bombay, 4th July.*

President Roosevelt's proclamation of amnesty for the Filipinos provides for full pardon and amnesty for all

insurrectionists, unless guilty of crimes against the usages of war, but everyone must swear allegiance to the United States.—*Reuter*.

### THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER AT PEKING

*London via Bombay, 5th July.*

M. Dubail, from Tokio, replaces M. Beau as Minister for France at Peking.—*Reuter*.

### DESTRUCTION OF STORES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

*London via Bombay, 5th July.*

British Military stores at Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay), valued at half a million of pounds, have been destroyed by fire.—*Reuter*.

### THE KING'S DINNER TO THE POOR.

*London via Bombay, 6th July.*

500,000 poor people dined yesterday in London at the King's expense, His Majesty having written to the Lord Mayor expressing the hope that they would pass a happy day. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Princess Beatrice, and other Royalties, visited the various centres during the day.—*Reuter*.

### GOVERNMENT IN CAPE COLONY.

*London via Bombay, 6th July.*

The Imperial Government has refused to accede to a petition to suspend the constitution in Cape Colony.—*Reuter*.

[A telegram received via America under date of 9th June thus explains this matter:—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question regarding the agitation on the suspension of the constitution of Cape Colony, said he had received a petition from 42 members of the parliament of Cape Colony in favour of its suspension, and had awaited the observations of the Cape ministry on the subject. An act of the Imperial parliament, he added, was required before the constitution could be suspended.—Ed. "N.-C.D.N.-"]

*7th July.*

Those who desire a suspension of the constitution at Cape Colony are disappointed with the decision of the British Government, and propose to continue the movement in Parliament to gain their ends.—*Reuter*.

### THE NORTH BORNEO DIFFICULTY.

*London via Bombay, 6th July.*

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has declined to entertain a petition from the residents of Labuan praying for their removal from under the administration of the North Borneo Company.—*Reuter*.

### ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA.

*London via Bombay, 6th July.*

In the third test match of cricket, commenced at Sheffield on the 3rd instant, Australia won by 143 runs.—*Reuter*.

### INTERNATIONAL POLO.

*London via Bombay, 7th July.*

The Ranelagh team beat the Spanish team by 3 points to 2 in the final match of the International Polo tournament.—*Reuter*.

### BRIGHT OUT-LOOK IN TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONIES.

*London via Bombay, 7th July*

Considerable progress has been made in the scheme for the settlement of land in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. The number of applicants is enormous, and a temporary settlement is being made in urgent cases. Large schemes for irrigation are contemplated.—*Reuter*.

### THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

*London via Bombay, 7th July.*

The Australian Commonwealth Government has decided not to become a party to the Brussel's Sugar Convention.—*Reuter*.

### TERRIBLE FATALITY AT CHEFOO.

*Chefoo, 7th July, 8.56 p.m.*

Nine Chefoo School boys have been poisoned by eating chicken-pie. Five of the boys are dead, and the others are in a precarious condition.—*Our own correspondent*.

*Later.*

*9.33 p.m.*

It appears later that fourteen boys have been poisoned of whom nine are now dead, and the others not expected to live. The pie was made on Saturday, and was eaten on Sunday.—*Our own correspondent*.

*8th July, 8 p.m.*

The following twelve boys have died from ptomaine poisoning caused by the eating of chicken pie on Sunday at tiffin:—

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Gershom Broomhall, aged 11. |  |
| Ellsworth R. Fitch, " 10.   |  |
| Marit Sanstedt, " 12.       |  |
| Nicholas Gray, " 13.        |  |
| Norman Gray-Owen, " 14.     |  |
| Hugh Gray-Owen, " 12.       |  |
| Stewart Kay, " 10.          |  |
| Howard Fische, " 11.        |  |
| Herbert Parry, " 16.        |  |
| Claude Hartwell, " 10.      |  |
| Norman Whitfield, " 10.     |  |
| F. W. H. Momsen, " 11.      |  |

Only one other boy is ill, named Frank Parry, and his condition is critical, but every attention is extended to him by the School authorities. There is no cause for further apprehension.—*Our own correspondent*.

### ACCIDENT TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*London via Bombay, 8th July.*

The horse in a hansom cab occupied by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain fell in Whitehall yesterday afternoon, and the shutter dropped, inflicting a severe, though not dangerous, scalp wound. Mr. Chamberlain was taken to Charing Cross

Hospital and remained there the night, his immediate engagements being cancelled.—*Reuter*.

*Later.*

A bulletin issued at midnight says that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is suffering from a scalp wound, but is free from pain, and there is no concussion.—*Reuter*.

### THE CORONATION.

*London via Bombay, 8th July.*

An accredited report states that the King's Coronation will take place on some day between the 11th and 15th August.—*Reuter*.

### THE RETURN OF LORD KITCHENER.

*London via Bombay, 8th July.*

Lord Kitchener is expected to arrive in England on the 11th inst.—*Reuter*.

### THE COREAN AMBASSADOR RETURNING.

*London via Bombay, 8th July.*

The Prince of Corea has started on his homeward journey.—*Reuter*.

### THE BULLER DISPATCHES.

*London via Bombay, 8th July.*

General Sir Redvers Buller, with the authority of the War Office, publishes the Ladysmith dispatches, showing that he counselled the abandonment of Ladysmith after the failure at Colenso. Lord Lansdowne advised another attempt, and General Sir George White refused to make terms. The Papers unanimously say that General Buller stands self-condemned.—*Reuter*.

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE  
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."  
(Special Cable service of "Der  
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

### NEWS FROM EUROPE.

*Berlin, 1st July.*

The Dutch Chamber has issued a grant to the German-Dutch Cable Company to lay the cable to the East-Asiatic Colonies. An American gunboat is leaving for Hayti.

*2nd July.*

The Russian heir apparent, Grand Duke Michael, paid an unexpected visit to H.M. the Emperor in Eckernförde, where a gathering of the Imperial Yacht Club was taking place. The Grand Duke was on his way back from London to St. Petersburg; the visit is considered to be an expression of the friendly relations existing between Germany and Russia.

The King of Italy has arranged to go this month to St. Petersburg, as later on a visit would be impossible, because the Czarina is expecting to be soon confined. In August King Victor Emanuel intends to visit H. M. the German Emperor. It is still uncertain if the visit to Germany will be followed by another one to Austria. The "Tribuna" attaches much importance to the journeys of the King, and gives expression to the hope that both Emperor William and the Czar will later visit Italy, where they will be cordially received in consideration of their friendship shown to Italy.

*3rd July.*

The King of Italy, who will start for St. Petersburg on the 13th instant, will be accompanied by his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Snr. Prinetti. It is, however, doubtful if Queen Elena will also go, as she is pregnant.

Hayti has been bombarded, but no life has been lost.

An outbreak of plague has been reported from Constantinople.

4th July.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, expressed his satisfaction at the renewal of the Triple Alliance, which left unchanged the relations between Italy and France.

H. M. the Emperor, who lately paid a visit to Mr. Pierpont Morgan's yacht, has invited Mr. Morgan to visit him.

The health of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is now very favourable.

Peace has been restored in Hayti.

The Quarantine Office at Bremerhaven has extended the sanitary control to all ships arriving from China, on account of cholera prevailing in Shanghai.

From Gatchina (Russia), a serious railway accident is reported; many lives are said to have been lost.

The speech of M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is strongly commented upon in Germany on account of its duplicity. It is asserted that the treaty has been closed exactly as it was originally drafted. The military collateral stipulations had expired long before an understanding was arrived at between France and Italy.

The St. Petersburg "Novoe Vremya" declares the Triple Alliance did not encroach in any way upon the good relations existing between Russia and Italy. The treaty-powers were not hindered in forming closer relations with other powers, and it is therein that a guarantee of the world's peace must be seen.

The French Chargé d'Affaires in Tokio, Mr. Dubail, has been appointed to succeed the French Minister in Peking, Mr. Beau, who will go as Governor-General to Indo-China.

5th July.

France intends to convert her 3½ per cent consols into 3 per cent consols.

The King of Italy will also go to London. President Loubet and the Czar are expected to visit Rome in the month of October.

28th June.

American enterprise has grown particularly active in the United States of Colombia now that hostilities have ceased, and already concessions have been secured for asphalt and gold mines and for the rubber industry. A concession has also been obtained for exclusive navigation of the rivers.

The King's illness has now safely passed through the first stage, and the physicians announce that there is no longer any immediate danger.

Should His Majesty's condition permit, a resumption of the festivities is contemplated in August next, when it is proposed to have an illumination of the city of London, a Review of the Indian and Colonial troops, and Receptions of Foreign Princes and Envoys.

Chemulpo, 28th June.

Mr. Yamaguchi, the Superintendent Captain of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and his assistants, who visited the scene of the wreck of the Kumagawa-maru, returned here to-day in the Nanyesu-maru. The search for the wrecked steamer was of no avail.

London, 30th June.

The St. Petersburg "Sviet" has just published an exhaustive article deploring the inadequacy of the docking accommodation at Port Arthur and the lack of an ice-free naval station, compelling Russian ships to winter in Japanese harbours. The journal urges that it is certain that during hostilities Japan would blockade Port Arthur and Vladivostok and sees many sinister possibilities in the present situation. It declares that it is an absolute necessity for Russia to acquire a fresh *point-d'appui* on the Pacific Coast, preferably at Masampo.

The Portuguese, German, Russian and Chinese Special Envoys to the Coronation have left London on their return journey.

Baron Richthofen, Turkish Consul at Geneva, has been expelled.

Berlin, 7th July.

The King of Italy will meet the Emperor of Austria at a place outside of Vienna.

H. M. the Emperor this evening, at Travemünde before a social gathering of the Imperial Yacht Club, read a telegram concerning the improvement of King Edward, afterwards cheering at the good news.

## NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Hongkong, 7th July.

In unveiling the Hon. C. P. Chater's statue of the Duke of Connaught on Saturday, General Gascoigne, Administrator of Hongkong, announced that the Hon. C. P. Chater promised to present the Colony with a statue of King Edward VII., and the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving promised to present one of the Prince of Wales.

## READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometer in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

|      |   | 1902. |              | Rainfall<br>in inches. |
|------|---|-------|--------------|------------------------|
|      |   | Fahr. | Thermometer. |                        |
|      |   | Min.  | Max.         |                        |
| July | 2 | 69° 0 | 79° 7        | .....                  |
| "    | 3 | 70° 2 | 83° 5        | .....                  |
| "    | 4 | 70° 5 | 75° 1        | .....                  |
| "    | 5 | 71° 0 | 82° 2        | .....                  |
| "    | 6 | 69° 5 | 87° 2        | .....                  |
| "    | 7 | 70° 0 | 90° 7        | .....                  |
| "    | 8 | 72° 4 | 92° 6        | .....                  |
|      |   | 1901. |              | Rainfall<br>in inches. |
|      |   | Min.  | Max.         |                        |
| July | 2 | 67° 5 | 79° 0        | trace                  |
| "    | 3 | 68° 8 | 78° 6        | "                      |
| "    | 4 | 69° 0 | 81° 8        | .....                  |
| "    | 5 | 67° 5 | 85° 4        | .....                  |
| "    | 6 | 70° 6 | 84° 5        | .....                  |
| "    | 7 | 74° 8 | 78° 8        | 0.96                   |
| "    | 8 | 71° 2 | 79° 5        | .....                  |

The average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in June was 69.22, the average maximum 82.10, and the mean 75.66, against 67.37, 77.36 and 72.36 respectively, in June, 1901. The rainfall in June was 2.89 inches, and rain fell measurably on 11 days, against 7.63 inches and 13 days in June, 1901 and an average of 6.64 inches and 12.75 days for the 20 years 1882-1901.

At the German Consular Court on Thursday, Paul Zilchert, who was arrested on the 11th of June on a charge of obtaining money and goods to the value of \$170 by false pretences, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the British gaol. It will be remembered that this is the man who, upon being arrested by Detective-sergeant McDowell, first stated that he was a Russian subject, then said that he wished to be tried at the Mixed Court, and finally said he was a German.—At the same Court, W. Brehm, a clerk lately in the employ of W. Schärff and Co., was charged with embezzling the sum of \$500, moneys of his employers. He was sentenced to 7 months' imprisonment, to be served in Germany.

MR. JOHN BARRETT, Commissioner-General for the St. Louis World's Fair, who arrived in Shanghai last Monday night, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Theodore Hardee, will leave for Peking and Seoul on Saturday, July 5th. During this brief stay in Shanghai he has been in consultation with Consul-General Goodnow with reference to conferences with Sheng Kung-pao here, Viceroy Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chi-tung, at Nanking and Hankow, which he will hold on his return from Peking.

The Commissioner-General has just concluded a month's official visit in Japan, where the Government took great interest in his mission. Before his departure the Imperial Cabinet had informally decided, as a result of his negotiations, to recommend to the Diet an appropriation of over 2,000,000 yen for participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, or St. Louis World's Fair—as it is more commonly called. After his return to Shanghai about the end of July, Mr. Barrett will proceed to Hongkong and Canton, and then to Australia and New Zealand by the way of the Philippines. From Australia he will return to Asia and visit India, Ceylon, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Java, and Indo-China. The mission of the Commissioner is chiefly a diplomatic one, involving negotiations with foreign countries for participation in this World's Fair, which the United States Government and the Management of the Exposition itself intend shall surpass all other undertakings of this kind. Its total cost will exceed \$25,000,000 gold. Although it is to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory in 1803, one of the most important events in American history, it will not open until 1904, in deference to the wishes of foreign countries which could not prepare worthy exhibits for 1903. The American Government is especially anxious that China should make a creditable exhibit, and the Commissioner-General in co-operation with Minister Conger and the various United States Consuls hopes to make such arrangements with the Chinese Government that this end may be accomplished.

BISHOP HOFMAN, of the Procure des Lazarists, writes with reference to the paragraph about the Roman Catholic claims at Tai-yuan that appeared in "Native Notes," in our issue of the 4th instant, explaining that these claims were practically settled so far back as the 26th March, and that the Tls. 20,000 lately paid by the Chinese officials to the R. C. Mission was not for the purpose of rebuilding their church and houses destroyed by the Boxers, but was purchase money of the Linzê Tang college which the Mission had legally acquired. This college the Chinese officials wished to have under their own control, and the R. C. Mission was willing to part with it, as arrangement had been made for building schools elsewhere.

SIR J. MACKAY, Sheng Kung-pao and Lü Hai-huan, British and Chinese Tariff Commissioners, after having had an interview with Viceroy Liu K'un-yi at Nanking left that port for Wuchang on the 5th instant, for an interview with Viceroy Chang Chi-tung.

WE are informed that the Chinese are making complaints to the Taotai about the Quarantine Station at Woosung. The system of disinfecting, they claim, ruins their clothes, particularly the silks and dyed stuffs. They say that it may be suitable for foreign clothes but not Chinese, and ask if anything can be done to protect them from such heavy expense as the loss of their whole outfit. We are sure that the sanitary authorities will be prepared to do everything in their power, consistently with the well-being and health of the settlements, to remove any real grievance from which the Chinese may be suffering. The harmonious co-operation of all is very desirable in the arduous effort to preserve the health of the community.

THE firemen were aroused from their slumbers about 3 o'clock Friday morning to attend a fire in the Rue du Consulat. The French Company "Le Torrent," were soon on the scene, quickly followed by the Deluge, Mih-ho-long and other companies. The fire originated in native shops, Nos. 222 and 224, but thanks to the prompt and skillful efforts of the brigade, who attacked the flames on all sides, what might have been a large conflagration was con-



fined to four shops, Nos. 222, 224, 226 and 228; 230 being very slightly charred, as were the buildings on the immediate foreground of the back alleyway. The order to reel up was given at 4 a.m., the French Company remaining some time after, it being their district. The damage is covered by insurance.

THE petty officers and men of the Japanese cruiser Yakumo when at Weihai-wei on Friday, 27th June, were entertained by the petty officers and seamen of the Glory, Goliath, Albion, Ocean, Argonaut, Alacrity, Rosario, and Mutine to a dinner and smoking concert. The guests, who numbered 300, were met by the band of the Argonaut at the pier and were escorted to the place of entertainment. Mr. Frank Roomes, master-at-arms of H.M.S. Glory presided and a very pleasant evening was spent.

THE Government of Singapore has declared Shanghai to be an infected port.

At the British Post Office on Friday afternoon, what might be described as a free fight occurred between the coolies waiting for the mail bags, in the course of which the Sikh policeman on duty there got bitten in the leg. We would suggest that a rail be fixed opposite the office window, on similar lines to the rails at railway booking offices at home, so that the coolies must come in single file to receive their mail bags.

We hear on good authority that the steamers of one of the local lines are not supplied with Waterworks water, but with water from the river filtered through sand. With so many deaths from cholera as have occurred lately, surely the strictest precautions should be taken to obtain the purest water for drinking purposes.

THE remains of the late P.-C. F. Johnstone, who died of cholera in the Shanghai General Hospital on Monday, were interred at the New Cemetery, Bubbling Well Road, Wednesday evening. There was a large muster of the Police present, and many beautiful wreaths were laid on the coffin and grave by sympathising friends.

In our notice in yesterday's issue of the death of Mr. Colin Buchanan, a mistake was made in stating that the steamer Glenartney, in which Mr. Buchanan first came to China in 1869, was a "Glen" line steamer. The Glenartney was specially built at Denny's yard for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and was intended to replace the Riever on the line from Calcutta to Shanghai. She was commanded by Capt. Bolton, and Mr. Duncan Glass was a passenger by her. As the Suez Canal was not then available, though almost ready for traffic, the Glenartney came out to China round the Cape.

THE 4th of July was celebrated on the S. Yuenwo by a company of over thirty English and American ladies and gentlemen. The vessel was at the time on a trip up the river, and under the presidency of Captain Flagg the following programme was rendered:—

Toast, America. Prayer, Rev. D. A. Bunker of Corea. Violin Solo, Miss Margaret Beebe, Nanking. Address, Bishop David H. Moore, L.L.D. Duet and chorus,—Columbia,—Miss Ruby Flagg and Miss J. Beebe. Recitation,—The Volunteer—Miss M. Beebe. Duet with Violin accompaniment, Messrs. Bunker and Verity. Home Sweet Home,—by the Company. Star Spangled Banner,—by Company. Reading,—The Pilgrim—Miss E. Shaw. Tableau,—Columbia and her children—Miss Flagg, Master Flagg, and baby Masher. A most enjoyable day was spent by all concerned.

On Monday afternoon Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. received a telegram from Foochow announcing that Mr. Colin

Buchanan had died at Pagoda Anchorage that morning of cholera. This sad news will be received in Shanghai with the profoundest regret by the large number of this community who knew Colin Buchanan, for he was a general favourite, a man gifted with more than ordinary shrewdness and dry humour, given to plain speaking, but charitable, just and generous in his treatment of all. Mr. Buchanan only left Shanghai on Friday last for a trip home, going down late at night in the tender placed at his disposal by the Shanghai Tug Boat Co., to join the German mail at Woosung, and sailed in the Prinz Heinrich early on the morning of Saturday, the 5th instant. The steamer called in at Foochow as usual, and soon after arrival at Pagoda Anchorage Mr. Buchanan was landed and sent to the hospital there suffering from cholera, where everything possible was done for him by Dr. Wykeham Myers, but unfortunately without avail. Colin Buchanan was born and brought up at Dumbarton, and served his time in Denny's yard. He came out to China at the age of 24 as fourth engineer of the Glenartney in 1869, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. being then agents for the "Glen" line, and joined the local employment of that firm, with whom he remained connected up to the time of his death. Mr. Buchanan went home in 1872, and came out to China again the following year as chief engineer of the Haining; he went home again in 1878 and came out again the same year as chief engineer of the Shunlee. In that capacity he served in the El Dorado in 1879, and was subsequently transferred to the Pechili. In 1880 Mr. Buchanan was appointed Superintending Engineer for the firm, and in 1886, on the retirement of Captain Drage, he was appointed Marine Superintendent, a responsible post that he held to the last. This is a record that shows the estimation in which he was held by his employers, and one of which any man in the profession might have been proud. Mr. Buchanan was married only recently, and his wife and infant child were travelling home with him in the Prinz Heinrich. The deepest sympathy is felt for his widow in the sad loss she has sustained.

MR. USWIX is publishing in his Colonial Library a book by Mr. Alfred Kinnear, the well-known newspaper correspondent, entitled "Across Many Seas." It is a volume of reminiscences of travels in all parts of the world during the last forty years, and throws many interesting side-lights on the history of the British Empire during the period. Experiences in America, India, China, Africa (both West and South) are included, and the book closes with the return from their Imperial trip of the Duke and Duchess of York.

THERE was a crowded house at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday evening, on the occasion of the second Gala Performance, and the audience was very enthusiastic, especially as there were many patriotically disposed British sailors and soldiers in the gallery. As might be expected, the whole performance worked more smoothly and rapidly than on the previous Tuesday, the experience then gained being of great value to all taking part, as showing where delay or irregularity could be avoided. In deference to an appeal that had been made to the managers, some alteration was made in the concluding part of the Masque of Monarchs. On the entrance of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra the grouping at the back of the stage took place as before, but in order to enable everyone to obtain a complete view of the representatives of our present King and Queen, the pair advanced to the footlights and then returned to their former position, being preceded by the Heralds bearing the regalia. This was a decided improvement, as it gave everyone present the chance of

seeing the group without obstruction, and afforded the audience an opportunity of expressing their enthusiasm, which they did by rising and cheering vociferously.

WE hear on good authority that Baroufski's Circus has been purchased by a well-known firm of Chinese. It is their intention to erect a permanent structure for the purpose of holding regular performances throughout the year in Shanghai. Further particulars will be announced in a day or two.

THE General Agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij: Amsterdam: sold 338 and 174 bales tobacco at Glds 0.77.

MESSRS. MELCHERS Co., the agents of the Norddeutscher-Lloyd steamers inform us that a telegram has been received from Foochow stating that the cause of Mr. Colin Buchanan's death was understood to be enteritis, and not cholera as stated in the first telegram received.

THE agent here of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., informs us that according to telegraphic advice from the Tongshan Head Office, the output from the Kaiping Collieries during the week ending 28th of June was 16,500 tons, and sales 10,500 tons of coal.

THE rates of exchange at the Custom House from date to the 31st inst. will be as follows:—

|           |   |               |
|-----------|---|---------------|
| £ 1       | = | Hk. Tls. 7.78 |
| Hk. Tl. 1 | = | Francs 3.24   |
| Hk. Tl. 1 | = | Marks 2.63    |
| Gold \$1  | = | Hk. Tls. 1.60 |
| Hk. Tl. 1 | = | Yen 1.26      |
| Hk. Tl. 1 | = | Rupees 1.93   |

EXAGGERATED reports of the damage received by the steamer Deutschland on her last eastward trip have brought forth an official statement from the Hamburg-American Line, announcing that the trouble was confined to the loss of the rudder and the breaking of the stern post, which have to be replaced.

It has been evident for some time past to the majority of the shareholders in the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., that their interests would be better guarded if the Board of Directors were located in China, and not in London as is now the case. It is an absurdity that the working of the Kaiping Mines should not be controlled by a strong Board of Directors on the spot, and this has been pointed out in our columns by correspondents on several occasions. The Tientsin and Peking shareholders are fully alive to the desirability of a change in this respect, which they have pledged themselves to support, and we understand that steps are now being taken to ascertain the views of shareholders in Shanghai, and that before long a meeting will be called where the matter will be fully discussed. If the shareholders in the Far East work together in their effort to effect this reasonable and desirable reform in the Directorate, there is every prospect that they will be successful.

It is interesting to note that although the new silver coins are not yet in circulation in England, they are apparently obtainable on the Continent. We understand that Mr. Biddulph Martin stated in the lobby of the House of Commons that in counting a consignment of silver recently forwarded from Belgium, his bank clerks came across several shillings bearing the portrait of King Edward VII. on the obverse and the lion and crown on the reverse. Strangely enough a communication addressed to the Bank of England simply elicited the reply that these coins have not yet been put into circulation. Our Continental friends are certainly ahead of the times.

THE ways of translators are often open to criticism, and an English provincial paper gives some entertaining examples of their efforts. The French translator of Cooper's



"The Spy" had to render a passage in which a horse was described as being "hitched to a locust." He had never heard of the tree of that name, so he translated it by "sauterelle," and explained in a footnote that grasshoppers grew to such an enormous size in America that a stuffed specimen was placed at the door of every house whereto visitors might hitch their horses.

We learn on good authority that the profit made for the year ending 30th April last by Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., amounts to Tls. 1,848,500, and after deducting the amount already paid in January last as an interim dividend of Tls. 386,400, and wiping off the Suspense Account of Tls. 100,000, there remains an amount which the Directors propose to distribute as follows:—

A final dividend of Tls. 10 per share ..... Tls. 552,000  
Placed to Reserve Fund..... „ 750,000  
Carried forward to New Account „ 60,150

This is a splendid result which will be extremely gratifying to the shareholders, who will have received a dividend on the year's working of Tls. 17 per share.

THE following telegraphic information, dated the 1st inst., has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijin-Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat, Ltd.:—

|                                                                              |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Daily aggregate output of                                                    | Gallons.      |
| Crude Petroleum.....                                                         | 53,000        |
| Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date .....                                       | 330,000       |
| Kerosene made since the date preceding half-monthly telegram .....           | Cases. 44,000 |
| Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram ..... | 36,000        |
| Kerosene in Stock at Refinery at date .....                                  | 110,000       |

THE M. M. S. Yarra, with the French mail of the 14th ultimo, left Singapore for Shanghai on the 6th instant, at 6 p.m.

H. M. S. Arethusa left her moorings at the Senior Naval Buoy on Saturday morning and moved down to the China Merchants' Buoy. In the evening she proceeded to Nagasaki, whence she will go to Chingwangtao and afterwards to Weihaiwei. H. M. torpedo-boat-destroyer Fame is now moored at the Senior Naval Buoy.

WEDNESDAY'S "Echo de Chine," under "Latest News," says that in a discourse at a banquet at Versaille in honour of Hoche, M. C. Pelletan affirmed the necessity of a national army which concerned itself only with military matters.

THURSDAY'S "Echo de Chine," under "Latest News," says that the council of ministers held at the Elysée have designated M. Beau governor of Indo-China. The "Temps" states that M. Delcassé obtained the telegraphed acceptance of M. Beau, who was away on a holiday. If he benefits by this change he will start for Indo-China by an early mail. He will go to Paris to receive the instructions of his Government.

FRIDAY'S "Echo de Chine" under "Latest News," says that Colonel Rabier is appointed Commander of the Annamites tirailleurs.—M. Gauthier brought before the Chamber of Deputies a proposition having for its object the amnesty of all persons condemned by the higher Courts. He urged the importance of a discussion on the matter. M. Combes opposed the object of the proposition, saying that if these people were pardoned they would again start an agitation, as they had not changed their opinions. The proposition was defeated by 330 votes against 179.

MONDAY'S "Echo de Chine" says under "Latest News" that M. Beau, Governor-General of Indo-China, has gone to Paris, from there to start for his destination by the trans-Siberian railway. In an interview with a representative of the

"Figaro" M. Doumer criticised the choice of M. Beau for the post he is going to fill.—M. Delcassé has declared in the Chamber of Deputies that the renewal of the Triple Alliance means no menace to France, the accord between France and Italy being absolute.—The Senate has discussed the reduction of the term of military service to two years.—M. Doumail replaces M. Beau at Peking.—The Senate has declared two years' military service sufficient for all, and that nothing will be lost by it.

THE "Echo de Chine" of Tuesday says that on the 14th of July the Consul-General of France in Shanghai will receive the members of the French Colony and their friends at eleven o'clock. A reception will be held at the French camp during the afternoon, but by reason of the terrible catastrophe at Martinique the usual rejoicings, such as the review of troops on the French Bund, illuminations, and reception at night at the Consulate, will not take place.

A HANKOW correspondent writes to say that there is an excellent opening for a first-class boarding house at that port, and if it were conducted upon reasonable terms the management could depend on hearty support from the many bachelors there who do not care to live at an hotel. In addition to receiving the support of the unmarried members of the foreign community, our correspondent thinks such an establishment would be patronised by married couples also.

THE following items are from the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 28th June:—

General O'Moore Creagh, V.C., as Commanding Officer has intimated that he is authorised by the War Office to issue arms and ammunition to the proposed corps of Volunteer Scouts when it is formally organised.

We are informed that our German neighbours have official notification that the first instalment of their indemnity will be paid in July. It is stated that 40 per cent of the whole will be paid, and that the recipients will have the option of taking a bank cheque in marks payable at sight in Berlin, or of accepting the equivalent sum in local currency in China at the exchange of the day. We heartily congratulate our friends on this arrangement; although absolutely not all that it might be, it is relatively a great improvement on the British method of settlement.

With reference to the McAuliffe-Ryan 20 round boxing contest for a purse of \$2,000 in the Gordon Hall next Saturday night, we are requested to state that the Committee are still short of the required number of guarantors necessary to put up the purse, and that those interested in the affair should send in their names at once to the "Committee, McAuliffe-Ryan contest, c/o Tientsin Press."

THE Bank of Japan has reduced its rate of interest by 2 rin daily, says the "Japan Mail," so that its charge upon over-drafts of current accounts is now 2.5 sen daily, or at the rate of 9.125 yearly, still a tolerably high figure, it must be confessed. It is generally anticipated in financial quarters that a declining rate of interest will be a feature of the money market in the immediate future.

THE repairing work to the cruiser Musashi in Nemuro harbour, says the "Japan Herald," has made considerable progress. She will be shortly brought back to Yokosuka, where she will be overhauled. The Yayeyama and the Shinonome are now being floated.

THE American quarantine official at Yokohama, says the "Japan Times," has ordered detention and quarantine for five days in the case of those residents in Tokio who are going to America. The emigrants from Niigata for Hawaii, who arrived at

Yokohama by way of Tokio, were very severely examined before embarking for the Sandwich Islands.

THE harbour works of Osaka are progressing apace, according to the "Kobe Chronicle." The work of sinking the blocks and stones for the north and south breakwaters is being busily pushed forward, and at low tide both the breakwaters are visible. As the works proved to be very dangerous for vessels entering the harbour, it was deemed necessary to complete the ends of the breakwaters first. This portion of the undertaking is now almost completed, and vessels entering the harbour are now able to pass in safety between the two breakwaters. The construction of a bank in the sea off Tempozan for reclaiming the sea-front to an extent of 228,000 *tsubo* is now finished, and about 80,000 *tsubo* of land has been reclaimed. The work of constructing an iron pier is also rapidly progressing, the posts having been already sunk to a depth of about 240 feet.

WE have received from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha a time-table of the sailings in July, August and September, of the strs. Tahung Maru, Tachang Maru, and Talee Maru for Hankow and ports; also a time-table covering the same period of the sailings of the strs. Tayuen Maru and Tachi Maru from Hankow to Shashi and Ichang.

IN the report to the Municipal Council on Electric Tramways and Motor Omnibuses that appeared in our issue of the 7th and 8th instant, Mr. Swinburne says of the latter that they labour under the disadvantage of having to carry accumulators weighing upwards of two tons. In another part of his report Mr. Swinburne says: "Of the different kinds of omnibuses—electric, petrol or steam—the electric is undoubtedly best from the passenger's point of view, but the expense of maintaining the accumulators has ruined all the enterprises with which I am acquainted. Accumulators, however, are making continual progress, and it is possible that in the near future electric omnibuses will prove a financial success."

Now, thanks to the inventive genius of Edison the special difficulties under which motor omnibuses labour at present will be overcome in the near future, judging from the following paragraph that appeared in the "Times":—"A New York correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday the 28th May, says:—It has long been known that Mr. Thomas A. Edison has been experimenting with a view to the invention of a storage battery to enable automobiles to run 100 miles without recharging. To-day Mr. Edison announced that he had solved the problem. As soon as a 5,000 miles endurance test, which is to be started next week, is completed, he will begin the manufacture of storage batteries for the use of automobiles, launches, and street cars. The experiments with the new motor already made have been highly satisfactory. It is understood that Mr. Edison's invention will also greatly decrease the weight of automobiles."

THREE more of the blackmailers have been duly committed for trial. They are Shimizu Yasutaro, an editor of the "Yamato Shinbun," Tsuda Tsunesaburo, an author, and Doi Teiya, a member of the staff of the "Iiyu Tsushin" (Liberal News Agency). Against these gentlemen the charge of blackmailing is supplemented by other counts such as forgery and theft of seals. We need scarcely say that the "Yorozu Choho" figures in the transaction, though in this instance it was merely used as an instrument of intimidation on account of its writings in the past and the possibilities of its writings in the future. As to the proceedings of the blackmailers, there is nothing specially novel to relate. Their victims were Mr. Ohashi Sahai, of the Hakubunkan, who ought to have

known better, and Mr. Murata Sakichi, a tobaccoist. The plan pursued in the case of the former was to have a spicy composition prepared by the author, Tsuda, and to submit it for the victim's inspection preparatory to publication. There are some curious details as to cut-and-come-again manoeuvres of the fraternity of robbers but they scarcely deserve reproduction. With regard to the tobaccoist, things were easier, for he had already been reduced to a state of nervous prostration by libels in the "Yorozu Choho," and it was only necessary to threaten him with a repetition of the torture from another direction. He put up his money freely to buy immunity. The public should be sincerely grateful to the police for their vigorous action in these matters. There is now talk of a crusade against the scheister class of lawyer. That class will be harder to tackle, we fear, but all the best wishes of order-loving folk will be with the police in their endeavours.—"Japan Mail."

The "China Mail" understands that the Addresses to His Majesty King Edward, prepared in view of the Coronation on behalf of the general community, the Chinese community and the Masons of Hongkong, are to be presented to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government on Saturday, first, after which they will be transmitted to the King.

From the "China Mail" of the 2nd instant we learn that the statue of the Duke of Connaught presented to the Colony, as a memento of His Grace's visit about ten years ago, by Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, is to be unveiled on Saturday, the 5th instant, about 5.30 p.m., by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government. There will be some display in connection with the unveiling ceremony, and a guard of honour, consisting of fifty rank and file of the Hongkong Regiment together with the Band and colours, has been summoned to be in attendance to receive His Excellency.

The reason for the divergence in the route of the four-funnelled cruiser Amphitrite before her arrival on this station, says the "Hongkong Daily Press," is to make some sort of demonstration in the Persian Gulf. Quite recently there has been a display of Russian naval force in this region, one or two large modern cruisers having been sent there; and so the visit of the Amphitrite, which is quite as imposing a vessel as any cruiser that the Russian Navy possesses, is intended as a kind of counter-demonstration.

From various recent Indian Papers we extract the following interesting military items:—The reduction which is to be made in the Indian Forces in China would naturally suggest a corresponding lessening of the Staff, but it is understood that General Creagh and his present Staff will remain unchanged until the reliefs have been carried out. General Creagh may possibly thereafter proceed on leave, in which case a locum tenens will have to be appointed. —In connection with the China reliefs we believe that it has been decided not to embark all the troops from Calcutta. The Jelunga and the Uganda of the British India Company have been taken up at Bombay, whence also the R. I. M. S. Clive is to sail with a regiment. The transports taken up at Calcutta are the British India steamer Pentakota and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's Nuran. All these vessels, it is understood, have been employed on troop service before and are admirably suited thereto.—The following changes have been made in the sailings of transports conveying the China Reliefs:—From Karachi the Uganda will convey the 30th Punjab Infantry; from Bombay the Jelunga is to convey the 10th Bombay Infantry.—The troops proceeding to China on relief will receive field service concessions from the date of leaving India, signalling

equipment on field service scale and also 800 rounds of ammunition per rifle. Full tentage and one charger per British Officer will be taken, while servants' baggage and regimental stores will be on field service scale; families will not accompany officers. Families of native ranks and followers will be allowed free passages to their homes. Regimental hospitals with full establishment and stores will accompany the force, and the British and Native Field Hospitals in China will be relieved. All officers, troops and followers will be subject to strict medical examination before embarkation.

MALAKAND has recently been the scene of an interesting find. A coolie at work turned up from the ground by the side of a tree some eighty or ninety gold coins said to be ancient, very rare, and consequently of great value. Being very dirty many of the coins were sold by him for a mere nothing or exchanged for tobacco. An expert avers that they are Indo-Scythian and that the British Museum possesses only one specimen like them.

In the London "Daily Telegraph" appears the announcement of the marriage on the 21st May of Mr. C. L. Anderson to Miss Agnes Cooper Kirk. Mr. Anderson is well known in Tientsin, where he occupied a position in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for some years.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" says the extreme Clericals are exasperated over the triumph for British arms and the increase in British prestige through the turn in South African events. The "Vaterland" says the causes of the inaction of Great Britain's enemies during the war were the desire for the peace of the world and the hope that Great Britain would be permanently weakened, with neither the means nor the desire for fresh enterprises. The "Vaterland" is now dismayed to find that Great Britain has been gaining influence in Yemen (Arabia) where, it says, the disturbances are the consequences of persistent British intrigue. The "Vaterland" quotes from a Munich paper a statement by a "distinguished authority on Eastern affairs." He says that Great Britain has secured absolute predominance in Asia as well as Africa, and gives the credit to Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, who, he says, is the coming man.

The Report and accounts of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company for last year shows that the authorised capital of the Company is £3,000, subscribed capital £2,750,000, paid-up capital £687,500, total funds exceeding £15,700,000, and total revenue, 1901, £3,308,106. In the last thirty years the fire premium income of the Company has trebled in volume. It rose from £555,179 in 1870 to £951,173 in 1880, to £1,389,158 in 1890, and in the year 1901 to £1,623,814. The reserve money on 31st December, 1900, stood in the books of the Company at £1,550,000, and the premium reserve at £618,741.52.

The following paragraph appears in "New York Journal of Commerce" under the date of Philadelphia, 9th June:—James H. Swank, of the American Iron & Steel Association, states that the tide in our iron and steel export and imports has turned against the United States. In the first four months of 1902 our pig iron exports were 12,982 tons, against 39,068 tons for the corresponding period of 1901. The exports of steel billets, ignots, etc., were 525 tons for the first four months of 1902, against 25,749 tons for the like period of 1901. The exports of iron and steel rails for the like period was 33,293 tons, against 126,281, tons. Imports of iron and steel for the first four months of 1902 were 52,441 tons of pig iron, against 8,646 tons in the first four months of 1901; 26,105 tons of steel billets, etc., including structural steel, against 2,353 tons for the like period in 1901.

MESSRS. S. W. ROYSE & Co.'s report on metals dated Manchester, 31st May, states that:—The improvement in the pig iron trade during April has been continued during May, and prices have advanced further, Scotch iron being a few pence dearer and Cleveland iron some 1s. 3d. per ton higher than at the beginning of this month. Shipments from Middlesbrough are indeed not heavy this month, and there are fair quantities in store, but still there is a good enquiry and quite a hopeful feeling as to the near future. The higher priced metals have also moved well during this month, the special feature being the continued heavy advance in value of tin, which is now some £30 per ton dearer than at the beginning of the year. Copper also has advanced some £2 10s. to the highest point in this month, but during the last day or two has lost half of this. Spelter has fluctuated a little, but is practically unchanged. Lead is down 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton, and is easy. The quotations given are:—Copper: GMB £53 17s. 6d. per ton; pig iron: Scotch No. 3 nett £2 14s. 2d. per ton; Middlesbrough GMB No. 3 foundry nett £2 9s. 6d. per ton; pig lead: Foreign c.i.f. Hull, nett £11 7s. 6d. per ton; English £11 15s. 0d. per ton; spelter: ordinary c.i.f. Hull, nett £18 7s. 6d. per ton; tin: English Ingots nett £136 10s. 0d. per ton.

To say, as the First Lord of the Admiralty did recently, that since the majority of the battleships and first-class cruisers were put into commission a gun of a higher velocity has been invented both in this country and in foreign countries, is no consolation. But it is at the same time a statement of doubtful accuracy. Everyone who makes any study at all of artillery is aware that this calibre of gun was able, at least five years ago, to produce energies equal to those at present obtained by the French 6.4-in. gun; and it is only the novice who will accept in the main the idea with which it was evidently the intention of the First Lord to inspire the House of Lords—that the invention was relatively a novel one in regard to the means of obtaining from such a calibre of gun a power suitable for attacking modern armour. If his Lordship really wished to adopt the modern weapon, he would have looked for a 6-in. gun having a velocity of at least 3,000 ft., and not to one of only, say, 2,500 ft., which is all the velocity our new naval guns are to produce. Examples of such guns might be quoted of British manufacture, and we have only to refer to the latest ballistics obtained from the United States 5-in. gun, in which with a 50-lb. shell a velocity of no less than 3,380 ft. per second was obtained for a pressure of 16.43 tons. Such is the value set on high ballistics by the United States Government that they are applying the principle of high ballistics to all guns where such is possible. Again, it is out of all reason to compare the difficulties of replacing the existing 6-in. breech-loading guns of low power, such as are utilised in the Canopus class and in ships constructed before that time with the trouble involved in substituting breech-loaders for muzzle-loaders in the old days. All technical experts must know how right Lord Wilton was in calling the attention of the country to the apathy of our Admiralty officials in not at once tackling this question in earnest, and making good existing deficiencies in armament whilst yet there is time. What, it may be asked, would be the money consideration for re-arming a ship of, say, the Canopus class with modern 6-in. high-powered guns with their mountings, and for making the necessary modifications to the magazines. It would not exceed 5 per cent. of the total cost of the ship, an amount truly insignificant, but all important to render the ships good fighting vessels.—"Engineering."

## Miscellaneous Articles.

## JURISDICTION OF THE MIXED COURTS.

3rd July.

So far as we know there has been no official publication of the decision of the Diplomatic Body on the subject of the jurisdiction of the two Settlements at Shanghai, and we are not aware of the channel through which what purports to be that decision has been made public; we can therefore interpret the decision only as it has been published, and we feel that the Municipal Council are entitled to the thanks of the foreign community in urging that the subject be brought to the attention of the proper authority in order that it might be clearly settled. It seems to us that the regulations which have been published, as embodying the decision of the Diplomatic Body, can be interpreted with greater clearness in immediate connection with the two cases out of which arose the issue between the Consular Body and the Municipal Council, and a brief reference to those cases and where they would be tried, if they were to come up anew, will determine in whose favour the Diplomatic Body has decided the issue.

The first case was that of a coolie in the employment of the French firm of Messrs. Ulysse Pila & Co, residing in the International Settlement. The coolie was charged with violating a Municipal regulation of the International Settlement, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the coolie for trial in the International Mixed Court, but the French Consul-General refused to countersign the warrant. Now in accordance with the decision of the Diplomatic Body it would be the duty of the French Consul-General to countersign such warrant, and the coolie would be tried in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement where the offence charged was committed. In the above case the contention of the Municipal Council has been fully sustained.

The second case was that of a Chinese, residing on the French Concession, who had applied for and obtained from the French Mixed Court a warrant against a Chinese residing in the International Settlement, and the contention of the Municipal Council was that the Chinese residing in the International Settlement should not be sent to the French Mixed Court without having a preliminary hearing in the Mixed Court of the Settlement in which he resided. If a similar case should come up again how would it be conducted under the decision of the Diplomatic Body? The answer to that question is given by the new regulation, which provides, that in all such cases the

Chinese residing in the French Concession would have to sue the Chinese residing in the International Settlement in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement; he could not sue in the French Mixed Court at all, and the Diplomatic Body has gone further than the Municipal Council even, and decided, that in cases between Chinese only the plaintiff must sue the defendant in the Mixed Court of the settlement in which the defendant resides. The Council contended for a preliminary hearing, but the Diplomatic Body, fully sustaining the Council, decided that there shall not only be a preliminary hearing but a trial. Under the decision of the Diplomatic Body there is not a case that can arise when a Chinese, residing in the International Settlement, can be sent to the French Mixed Court for trial, except in the case when a French citizen is plaintiff, and in all other cases when a foreigner, not of French nationality, is plaintiff, the Chinese, whether residing in the International Settlement or in the French Concession shall be tried in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement.

In the adjustment of the jurisdiction of the two Mixed Courts the Diplomatic Body has kept in view the principle of local government, for the regulations are no less explicit in providing that offenders against Municipal and Police ordinances shall be tried in the Mixed Court of the Settlement in which the offence was committed. We congratulate the Municipal Council as well as the Consular Body that a clearer understanding now obtains on what has heretofore been a somewhat tacitly understood agreement on this subject of mixed jurisdiction, and the Ratepayers of Shanghai have done well in making known their views on that subject.

## THE LAND DISPUTE AT NINGPO.

4th July.

MANY persons have no doubt followed with a considerable amount of interest the discussion which has been going on for some time in reference to the alleged appropriation by the Roman Catholic Fathers, at Ningpo, of land which the community claim to be public property. The various letters that we have received from "Campo" and other correspondents give, in our opinion, a very lucid and logical presentation of the question from the point of view of the Ningpo community, whilst the "Echo de Chine" has devoted several leading articles in defence of the Roman Catholic contention that the land in dispute legitimately belongs to the French Mission at Ningpo.

On 23rd May of the present year, on the initiative of three well-known

residents of Ningpo, a public-meeting was convened at that place. The Chairman in explanation as to why the meeting was called, asserted that a part of the public race course known as the Great Northern Road was in danger of being appropriated by the Catholic Mission. The Committee had, it appears, secured documentary evidence of a specific kind, which afforded conclusive proof, as far as they themselves were concerned, that the said land was public property, and that consequently no private person had any right to appropriate it. To the meeting also this evidence appeared to be convincing and they decided by resolution to notify the Catholic Mission of the decision arrived at, and also that three gentlemen were to be appointed and empowered to remove the private boundary stones, as well as any other obstacles that might have been unlawfully placed on the said public land. This action has not unnaturally provoked the opposition of those who consider, rightly or wrongly, that they have a just and legitimate claim to the land. Hence the discussion which has been going on for some considerable time, but which it is to be hoped may, for reasons which need not be specifically referred to at this juncture, be speedily brought to an amicable and satisfactory settlement.

The facts of the case as supplied to us by an apparently well-informed correspondent at Ningpo are as follows:—

In the year 1862 a strip of land 40 feet broad, stretching from the Ningpo main river, across camps, to the Tsie Kie branch of the river, was surrendered by certain British subjects for public use and styled the Great Northern Road. Later in the same year a further road was constructed branching out from the Great Northern Road in a westerly direction. In 1865 the late Consul Fittock called upon British subjects to give reports of their land holdings specifying portions surrendered for public use. One at least of the replies remains in the archives of the British Consulate, giving a map drawn to scale of the said Great Northern Road. The western portion of this road has been in recent years neglected by the public. Within the last six months the land upon both sides of the race course has been purchased by the Catholic Mission, and prepared for building purposes. Apparently ignorant of the public rights to this neglected portion of the road, boundary stones have been placed in the middle of it. Now it happens that recently the Standard Oil Company has also acquired land at the eastern end of the same road, and had stones placed upon the public ground. The error was pointed out to both parties. The



latter—a business company—at once removed their stones to the proper boundary limits; the former—a religious body—ignored all remonstrance, either neglected or refused to produce their title deeds for inspection, and have proceeded to fill in the disputed land with evident intention of building.

The rights of the public and the error being committed were fully recognised by the Public Works Committee, which appealed to the only resident Consul in the matter. The Consul communicated upon the matter with his colleagues, the Consular Body in Shanghai, who replied that "the matter should be litigated in the proper courts by the parties interested. Thereupon the Public Works Committee, through its Chairman (who happens to be the Commissioner of Customs), wrote to the Catholic Mission asking that the stones be removed from the public thoroughfare. Bishop Reynaud replied, not to the Chairman of the Public Works Committee but to the Commissioner of Customs, to the effect that he could recognise no one in the matter but the Taotai and the French Consul-General in Shanghai. It should be mentioned that application had earlier been made by the local magistrate to the Catholic Mission to be allowed to see the deeds, but he had been told that they were not available, as they were at the French Consulate in Shanghai.

Such was the condition of affairs at the time when the public meeting was convened to consider what steps should be taken. It is worth putting on record, in this connection, that due notice of this meeting was given to the Catholic Mission, in order that they might have an opportunity to present their side of the case if they should choose to do so. They did not, as we know, avail themselves of this opportunity, but after the gentlemen appointed and empowered to remove the obstructions on the public road had performed their duty, the stones so removed were promptly replaced, and an attitude was taken up which seemed to indicate that any further attempt on the part of the delegates of the public to remove them would be resisted by force.

We deprecate the effort which has been made in some quarters to make this question either an international or a religious one. It is nothing of the kind. It is purely a case that has to be decided according to the evidence obtainable, irrespective of the nationality and religion of the contending parties. There can be no justification for the assumption by the "Echo de Chine" that the Ningpo meeting was a British concern and as such anti-French, or that the odium theologicum had anything to do with it. The three gentlemen who called the meeting were of different

nationality, American, German, and British, and only one of them was a missionary. The meeting itself was as representative as it could be, the audience including Americans, Germans, British, and at least one Frenchman. The resolution was passed unanimously; indeed, everything indicated that it was a question pure and simple which affected the interests of the whole of the Ningpo community, inasmuch as it had to do with their acquired rights and privileges. It is this and nothing more, and no amount of tergiversation can make it anything else.

It may be well here to give a list of the evidence that led the meeting at Ningpo (a very full and representative assembly as we have already intimated), to declare without a dissentient voice that "the right of the public to a road 40 ft. broad, running from the main river near the foreign cemetery across the Settlement to the Tsie Kie branch of the river, is clear and indisputable." The evidence is as follows:—

(1) The evidence of the road itself—evidence which Bishop Reynaud has since deliberately destroyed. All those present had seen with their own eyes that the land taken by the Bishop was most clearly a continuation in a straight line westward right through to the Tsie Kie River of the undoubted "Race Course." Its regular breadth, its elevation above the surrounding paddy fields, the straight parallel dykes on either side, all placed this fact beyond doubt.

(2) The formal letter of Mrs. Parker of 27th November, 1865.

(3) The map therein enclosed, which professes to be a copy of the original map of the Great Northern Road, 1862.

(4) The minute on the transfer of July, 1876.

The words of Mr. W. H. Wilkinson, H. B. M. Consul at Ningpo who, of course, has had access to all the evidence obtainable, and who is therefore in a position to give a fair and impartial consideration to the whole question, should presumably be of some weight with our readers. He affirms that the fact that the western continuation of the Great Northern Road forms part of the road which stretches from river to river does not admit of any question. If this be so, we do not see why there should be any insuperable difficulty in the adjudication of the case on the part of all concerned. We are happy to believe that this desirable consummation is within measurable distance of attainment, as we are informed that the French Minister at Peking is sending his senior interpreter to enquire into the question of the disputed road, and to see if an amicable solution is not possible. This is the right step to take; a joint and friendly examination of the question, with a fair and candid consideration of

the evidence pro and con ought to lead to a satisfactory settlement of what is from every point of view a most unhappy and undesirable dispute.

As a help to our readers we are glad to be able to give them the plan of the land in dispute. We think that even a cursory glance at this plan cannot fail to bring conviction to the minds of all that the Ningpo community are undoubtedly right in their contention that the land claimed by the French Mission is undeniably public property. And when in this connection it is remembered that the Chinese deed on which the Mission's contract was based contains a minute stating that "8 mow 1 fun of the original area has been cut off for a public road," we do not see that further evidence or proof is needed. This minute was written in June, 1876 (when Messrs. Sassoon sold the land to the Chinese), and it affords an irrefragable proof of the justice of the view taken of the case by the Ningpo community.

## THE FILTER THEORY OF REFORM.

5th July.

AMONG the numerous forms of water-filter to the use of which the resident of the Far East is in a chronic bondage, is one which is a combination of a suction-pump and a force-pump. There are two parallel tubes joined, in one of which is fitted a piston, the raising of which draws the water into its cylinder through a ball-valve. By pressing down the piston, the water is now driven into the other tube, into which is inserted a filter cylinder like a thick candle, which seems to be composed of some form of compressed mineral. The water having nowhere else to go, is forced through the pores of the filter cylinder, emerging through a nickel-plated tube in a stream of pure water the size of a lead-pencil. By means of this invention, which is packed in a tin case useful for sterilisation, the traveller who arrives at an oriental mud-hole has only to screw on a tube (fitted with a stirrup to give pressure by the foot), insert the suction end of his tube in the water, pull and push the piston a sufficient number of times, and he is provided with the required amount of "germ-proof" water, pure and wholesome! This is one of those modern triumphs of mind over matter (supposing it to work as represented) which are characteristic and indeed representative of what we mean by civilisation. Distillation with its wearisome delays and its insipid products is dispensed with altogether. Theoretically all that one needs is the mud-hole, a cup, and the filter, and the results are speedy, sure, and satisfactory.

In reading the description of the occidental contrivance we have been struck with its marked resemblance to the machinery by which the Chinese of the present period are endeavouring to extract from the turbid waters of the West the indispensable fluids without which it is felt that China can no longer get on. Every country must have an army. China has had one for ages, the secrets for exercising which were guarded with scrupulous care. But Chinese armies have invariably been found wanting at the crisis of maximum stress, when in hostile contact either with the troops of Europe or with those of Japan. It is therefore necessary to adopt "Western methods" and to employ Western instructors for the Chinese recruits, which has been done on a large scale and for a term of years, with results to which it is not unlikely that we may on previous occasions have invited attention. The idea seemed to be that while there is nothing essentially defective in Chinese ways *except the results*, that to get these it is needful to borrow the occidental recipe. The tube of the Chinese patent army filter was to be inserted in the martial pool of the West, an expert was to be employed to pull the piston, and at due intervals to depress the same. As a result it was taken as certain that out of the neat nozzle would soon be issuing limpid streams of well drilled, well equipped, well officered, and well seasoned platoons, companies, regiments, brigades, and army corps. It has always been proverbial in China that good men do not take to soldiering, with the implication that conversely soldiers will not be good subjects, a generalisation amply supported by current phenomena. For this there are many reasons, but perhaps the chiefest of them all is the "slag in the pay." No Chinese military commander has done so much to remove the reproach that the *per mensem* four taels or so salary of the Chinese troops was subject to heavy discounts from the officers, as Governor Yuan Shih-k'ai, and his have been and are by far the best soldiers that in our day China has seen, or apart from his methods, is likely to see. He has made extensive and thorough use of German drill, but he has not committed the capital error of supposing that mere Germanic evolutions will evolve Teutonic conduct. The externals of his army are still only the outside, and he has by no means been unmindful of the interior aspects of the case—though labouring no doubt under great limitations from lack of support from other high officials, and perhaps at times from want of funds. The same error which in recent years has made most Chinese bodies of fighting men either ridiculous or contemptible, or both, has ruined the Chinese Navy, which has now prac-

tically ceased to exist. The late Li Hung-chang has often been indiscriminately praised for his astuteness in getting together the materials with which China was to defend her coasts against the world. Gun-boats there undoubtedly were, and many of them. They all had heavy and expensive guns, some of them covered with red "tarpaulins" bought at fifteen or twenty dollars a yard, while the guns themselves were allowed to lie uncleaned after target practice, and to become useless in time of emergency. His Excellency appeared to suppose that he had only to insert the lower end of his naval filter tube in the dock-yards and the arsenals of Europe, and the result would be a Chinese Naval Fleet, quite free from the objectionable "bacteria" and "germs" which had hitherto undermined the constitutions of the gun-vessels of the previous generation.

H.E. Li knew that in Western lands increasing use was made of balloons to spy out the position and the movements of the enemy in time of war. Accordingly the aerial filter was called into action, and a large silk balloon made its appearance in Tientsin, where a special building had to be erected for it, and where its trial trips caused fatiguing exertion to the muscles in the backs of the necks of crowds of spectators, and that was the end of it. In 1872 Mr. Yung Wing took over to the United States a large shipment of the choice youth of China to be taught in Western ways, that they might return and regenerate China. Other consignments followed, and the educational nozzle of the filter was in brisk use for a long time. But one thing had been forgotten. "A thousand-mile horse," says the Chinese adage, "requires a thousand-mile man to ride it." There were partly educated and most promising students by the score, but lest they should be too successful they were recalled, and the pools of stagnant conservatism into which they were immediately plunged at once nullified and extinguished all the benefits of what had so laboriously been accomplished. And now after forty and more years of this filter experimentation, it is as we hear to be resumed on a larger and a more expensive scale, and with no apparent perception of the difference between mechanical filtration (or infiltration), and normal growth, by which the fluids of the earth are raised in the cells of plants and of trees to become vital sap. What China wants and must have is not a forced injection into Chinese channels of external modes and forms, but new impulses, an assimilation of new thought, the inner development of conscience and character. She will never get it by patent machines, but only by a new life infused into her veins from without.

## OFFICIAL CONTROL OF THE CHURCH.

8th July.

THE Imperial Chinese Government, annoyed, frightened, angered, perplexed, by so-called Church affairs, is adopting one method after another to secure the much-desired end of peace. To those at all familiar with the Chinese character, the Chinese officials in dealing with ecclesiastical affairs seem to be floundering around in the deep sea of political uncertainty. What the Government as such ought to do, and what it ought not to do, are apparently beyond their comprehension. They must do something, this they are convinced; and so they proceed forthwith in self-appreciative confidence to elaborate a series of regulations. No one can surpass the literary Chinese in drawing up regulations; when this is done all is done. Practicality or practicability is extraneous to the literati of China. Real reform, in any line whatsoever, is for this reason if for no other a hopeless thing under the present régime.

Hardly had Peking been relieved and occupied by the Allies, when Li Hung-chang, Chang Yen-mao, Chou Fu, and other mandarins all over the Empire, proceeded to discuss the management of the Church, and if we remember aright, Chou Fu was imperially designated not only to manage the matter of indemnifying the native converts in the Metropolitan province, but to manage the problem, through regulations, of establishing in perpetuity and for ever peaceful relations between Christian Chinese and other Chinese. From time to time have we had reported to us as to the conferences Chou Fu was having with the missionaries. Tentative regulations were drawn up and even applied. According to the usual fashion in China, other officials in other provinces drew up other regulations of their own devising. And yet the regulations, separately or altogether, do not cure, and are not likely to do so. The policy of the Government, including the Empress Dowager, has been to turn from a supposed purpose of exterminating or driving out all the missionaries to the sweet, lulling policy of patting them on the back, while still keen on blaming the native converts. Monseigneurs Favier and Jarlin, of the Roman Catholic Church in Peking, were promoted in mandarin rank and admitted to audience and to the diplomatic dinners given by high Chinese officials. Then appeared an edict, calling Favier head of the Bishops, *i.e.*, Archbishop, and appointing him to bring about peace between his Church throughout all China and the Chinese people. If any man in that branch of the Church can accomplish something in

bringing about peace, that man is Mgr. Favier. The task is a much needed one, as well as most stupendous, and the Government contents itself by throwing the responsibility on his shoulders and making him "head of the Bishops."

There still remained the problem as to what should be done with the Protestants. True, as a rule, they give but little trouble, but they must be represented in some way. To get all the Protestant Societies to act together and designate a man of their own would be impossible, and so at the fitting moment, on recommendation of the Foreign Office, the Throne seizes hold of Dr. Timothy Richard to fill the crushing gap. He is termed head of the Protestants, or, we are informed, as the Chinese phraseology literally means, "Director-General of Protestant affairs." He is not given as much power as the head of the Catholics, but the Foreign Office is ordered to go to him with the regulations they have already drawn up and consult with him. His degree of power will largely depend on the amount he is willing to assume.

We have no criticism to pass on the purpose of the Government to consult with Dr. Richard or any other missionary on the regulations to be made for managing Church affairs; but we are dubious of any result from regulations first determined upon by the Chinese officials and then presented to a missionary for inspection, or so-called consultation, and we suspect the alacrity of the Empress Dowager to elevate a missionary, Catholic or Protestant, to the highest heights in matters of far-reaching responsibility. What is needed is not any more regulations, but the reiterated stipulation and the faithful execution of the general principle of toleration, and the subsiding principle of mutual non-intermeddling, whereby officers of the Church shall be allowed to manage their own affairs, and officers of the Government, in the same way, shall be allowed to manage the affairs of State. No missionary, be he an Archbishop or a Papal Legate, gifted as he may be in managing the real affairs of a Church, is able to manage the politico-disciplinary relations of the Church. It will be well, indeed, if the Imperial Government in Peking, or officials in the provinces, should show a readiness to confer with leading missionaries, but it is another matter to make a missionary responsible for management of other people's affairs. In the matter of consultation both Dr. Richard and Mgr. Favier are eminently suitable selections for the Throne to make, each of them having had wide acquaintance with Chinese affairs and Chinese officials.

It has been rumoured from time to time that the Commissioners of the new commercial treaties were

contemplating the insertion of an Article which should define and regulate missionary work in China. If this be so, there is a lack of fitness. Why should missions be made a part of a treaty of commerce? And if missions are to be considered, why are missionaries left out from the negotiations? Any agreement to be acceptable must include the party specially concerned. It hence seems to be a wiser move on the part of the Central Government to consult with leading representatives of Protestantism and Romanism, and so far as regulations at all are to be made, to make them with the approval of both official and missionary. It is easy to see how Mgr. Favier, according to the organic structure of the Church of Rome, may be able to carry into effect regulations agreed upon, but we cannot see how Dr. Richard, according to the make-up of Protestantism, will be able to guarantee compliance with his ideas however good, or with regulations made by him and sanctioned by the Throne however reasonable. The most he can do is to persuade the Government to carry out its own obligations, to protect, to be tolerant, and to be just and honest, with no partiality to any particular religion.

It would be interesting to trace the evolution of the idea that Mgr. Favier is head of the Bishops and Dr. Timothy Richard "head of Protestant affairs." The idea having been evolved, the Empress Dowager may now expect quietness to rest in the land. Should there be failure, will she then proceed to degrade them in rank and take away all their titles and decorations? Does any one know what is in her mind, as she puts the seal of approval on one missionary after another, and daringly espouses a policy so progressive and friendly as the calling to her aid such men as Favier, Jarlin, Anser, and Richard? She is certainly playing well her game of friendliness to foreigners, diplomatic, mercantile and missionary. The glamour is there; but what is behind it!

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(3) alt 28my-02 284 29th May, 1901

## DALNY.

9th July.

THE city of Dalny, the Russian Commercial Seaport in North China, the signification of which in Russian is "far away," enjoys the unique reputation of having been established, created, and constructed in accordance with an Edict of the Czar of Russia, promulgated just three years ago. It is situated in Talien Bay on the eastern side of the Liaotung Peninsula, exactly on the 39th degree of north latitude, facing the Bay of Corea, and is distant by rail 45 miles north of Port Arthur.

From the advance sheets of Consular Reports kindly forwarded to us by Mr. Henry B. Miller, the United States Consul at Newchwang, we learn that the *raison d'être* for the erection of a city in this particular locality is set forth in the Imperial Russian Edict as follows:—"Our Empire, which comprises immense territories in Europe and in Asia, has been summoned by Divine Providence to contribute toward the friendly intercourse of the people of the Occident with those of the Orient. In attaining this historical object, we have had the friendly co-operation of the Emperor of China, who has ceded to us the port of Talienwan and of Port Arthur, and has opened to us through his possessions an outlet for the great line of railway from Siberia to the Yellow Sea. Thanks to this wise decision of the Government of His Majesty the Bogdokhan the extreme limits of the two continents of the Old World will soon be united by a continuous line of rails, which will secure to all nations the incalculable advantages of easy communication, and will bring new regions into the general development of trade. In our constant solicitude for this undertaking of such general usefulness we have carefully considered what a position of importance the starting point of this line, Talienwan, will occupy when the road has been constructed. As we declared at the time of its occupation that this port should be open to the commercial fleets of all nations, we have now decided to begin the erection near to it of a city which we shall call 'Dalny'."

As we have said, but three years have elapsed since the Czar of All the Russias thus expressed his will; but during this short period immense progress has been made in the building of the city, there being some 23,000 men engaged in the work. The work as a whole (as is usual when Russia has anything to do with it) is being done in a thorough and substantial manner, and all shows an honest and earnest determination on the part of the men to build a durable effective, and beautiful city. The estimated total cost amounts to 35,000,000 roubles.



The harbour is one of the finest deep-water harbours of the Pacific, as it is free from ice, and ships drawing 30 feet can enter at low tide without any difficulty, and even without the aid of a pilot. Their cargoes can be loaded directly into cars that run direct for 6,000 miles or more to St. Petersburg. Five large piers are being constructed of blocks of stone and cement weighing from 20 to 50 tons. These piers will vary in width from sixty to several hundred feet, and in length from a quarter of a mile to half a mile, and each will be supplied with numerous railroad tracks and immense warehouses and elevators, gas, electric lights and water. In addition to this, a large and substantial breakwater is being constructed across the pier harbours, so that ships can lie at the piers and load and unload regardless of the weather. Docks for foreign vessels, steam and sail, will extend between these piers and along the shore for two miles. Docks, piers, and anchorage for the Chinese native crafts will be in another portion of the bay opposite the native city, convenient to the railway line. Two first-class dry docks are also being constructed. When we add that the port is to be absolutely free, as no Custom House is to be established, that the moderate rates of Chinese Customs will not be charged on import and export, and that indispensable charges, such as tonnage dues, wharfage, and such like, will all be at the lowest rates possible, with the view to encourage and develop commerce, it is not difficult to prophesy that a great and flourishing future is in store for this outcome of Muscovite enterprise and energy; in fact Dalny gives splendid promise of becoming, in due time, the most economical shipping port of the Orient and one of the greatest commercial points of the Pacific.

The city, according to the plan that is being followed in construction, is to consist first of the administrative portion, which is built on a small peninsula. This portion of the city, which must be drawing near completion, contains a great area of well-constructed streets and substantial brick buildings. Immediately back of this is located the godown, warehouse, large hong, and general wholesale section. This portion extends to the docks and piers, and together with the administration and Chinese section covers the entire water front. Adjoining this is the retail and general mercantile section, and further off, towards the hills and on gradually sloping higher ground that commands a beautiful view of the bay, lies the foreign residence section. In the rear of this are the nursery green-houses and garden for propagating flowers, shrubs and trees, for parks, lawns, and streets. Already many acres are under cultivation

under the care of a competent horticulturist. The Chinese section faces on the bay, and is distinctly separate, with docks and junk shipping adjoining. The city will be lighted by electricity, and a complete system of electric tramways is in course of construction.

The population of the city is already about 50,000, most of whom are, of course, Chinese, but there are also many Japanese, Koreans and Russians, together with a sprinkling of persons of other nationalities. About three miles from the foreign settlement to the south-east there is an excellent sea beach, which is to be arranged for a summer resort. A suitable highway is to be made to connect it with the town.

In regard to the government of the city, the management is to be by a Council elected by the ratepayers. Two of the persons on this Council must be Russian subjects, and not more than two Chinese and two Japanese can be elected so as to sit in the Council at the same time. The water, light, and street-car service is to be apart from the control of the town council. Russian is to be the official language of Dalny; the official papers and work are to be in that language, and any persons who may not be acquainted with the Russian language must send communications and complaints in either Chinese or English, the cost of translations into Russian to be borne by such persons. All business transactions will be conducted through the medium of Mexican dollars. Foreigners are authorised to own land, and Chinese can do so in the European Settlement, under the condition that they build in European style and are governed by the sanitary and other regulations. Land is to be sold by auction as soon as lots are graded and the street completed.

The Chinese Eastern Railway, which terminates at Dalny, is completed north to Harbin, where it connects with the Central Manchurian Railroad; this road is completed east to Vladivostok and west to Kaidaloo, where it connects with the great Siberian Railroad, which has heretofore carried its traffic to the head of navigation on the Amur, thence down this stream to Harbarovsk, and south by railroad to Vladivostok. By the Central Manchurian and the Chinese Eastern Railways passengers will be able to pass direct from Dalny to St. Petersburg. The Russian Minister to Peking, some time ago, passed over this route, doing the whole distance of over 6,000 miles in twenty-one days. It is intended to run fast trains with excellent car service every three or four days. Lake Baikal will be crossed by steamers carrying the trains. The through rates, we presume, will be made as reasonable as possible.

The Chinese Eastern Railway Company, under the direction and with the support of the Russian Government, is not only building the railroad and the port and town of Dalny, but it is already engaged in the steamship service, and has over twenty steamers in the China service doing business at Port Arthur and Dalny. This number will be increased, and larger and better vessels added; and as soon as through travel is established, the managers intend to run fast boats in connection with their fast trains. They have designed fine passenger boats to leave Dalny an hour after the arrival of the fast trains and steam to Nagasaki; these are not yet running but they already have a very comfortable steamer running to Chefoo from Dalny. It is intended, also, that connections shall be made with the Canadian Pacific Railroad for the round-the-world traffic over this line.

Mr. Henry B. Miller, last September, expressed his opinion that "the commercial town of Dalny offers a splendid opportunity for the establishment of new business enterprises on the part of our citizens." Few persons, we opine, who have taken the trouble to look into the matter will be disposed to quarrel with this assertion. Indeed, judging from what has already been accomplished, and what is soon to be taken in hand, we shall not be accused of exaggeration if we assert our belief that this new emporium of trade will offer unique and splendid facilities for enterprising business men of all nationalities to extend their borders and to enlarge their sphere of operations.

## Reviews.

### THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

(FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST MAY.)

The closing week of the month of May was an eventful one. On both sides of the Atlantic great events, which may have far-reaching consequences in the future, have been developed or completed.

The death of Lord Pauncefoot has called forth an extraordinary amount of sympathy and regret in both the New and the Old Worlds. The "Saturday Review" makes the following brief comments.

Lord Pauncefoot had unquestionably one very important diplomatic gift: he made people like him, and so the more easily acquired their confidence. There seems to be no reason to doubt that he was really popular in the United States and was able to get on very smoothly with the American politician—not the pleasantest of human types. Nor is there any reason to charge the Ambassador with the failure of our diplomacy in America during his term of office. That it was a term of failure from the British point of view it is idle even to question. The facts cry out for themselves: and even if excusable or absolutely unavoidable, the failure stands none the less. Those who have been indulging in such high-flown eulogium of Lord Pauncefoot's diplomacy either must regard avoidance of friction, at any price to this country, as the only end of English diplomacy or they must have rea-

sons to know that Lord Pauncefote in no way contributed to the Venezuelan surrender, to the canal surrender, to the Alaska difficulty and other British diplomatic defeats. The latter proposition we are not at all disposed to reject; for in one grave crisis at any rate, the prelude to the Spanish-American war, it appears perfectly clear that Lord Pauncefote was in favour of exhausting every diplomatic means to prevent that war.

The "Times" of 26th May has a long and appreciative article on the death of the distinguished diplomat, laying special stress on his eminent services in doing so much to bring the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples closer together. There is nothing, it may be truly affirmed, that is more ardently desired by the great bulk of the English people (using the term in its most comprehensive sense) than relations of full and friendly intimacy with the nation which it is proud to call its kin, and Lord Pauncefote has contributed in no small degree to bring about this most desirable result. We quote the following from the article in question:—

By the death of Lord Pauncefote the diplomatic world has lost a distinguished figure and England a great public servant. The British Ambassador to the United States passed away on Saturday in the country and in the capital where for thirteen years he has laboured so unweariedly and successfully to make still closer and more cordial those natural ties which link together the two great English-speaking communities of the globe. Lord Pauncefote's official career was long and varied, but it is essentially the last and most important period of it which he spent in America that will secure for him an honourable and conspicuous place in the annals of British diplomacy. And not in our own country alone, we believe, will he be long and affectionately remembered. His death has been marked by signal and unusual tokens of the unique regard in which he was held by all Americans who came into contact with him. Though Saturday, owing to the Rochambeau celebrations, was ushered in as a day of festival in Washington, it closed in mourning when the Ambassador's end became known. Besides the general manifestations of sorrow, our Washington correspondent notes as significant various small departures from the received etiquette in these matters which show how real and genuine is the condolence of the leaders of the American people. By direction of President Roosevelt the Secretary of State has made the offer, unprecedented hitherto, of a national ship to bring Lord Pauncefote's body back to England. The funeral on Wednesday is to be in the nature of a State ceremonial, and the President, by another innovation on received custom, will attend it in person. These marked and graceful tributes on the part of Mr. Roosevelt are only the outward and visible signs of wide-reaching American esteem.

We quote from the "Standard" of the same date part of an equally laudatory and appreciative article:—

It is a common superstition that a Diplomatist, like a poet, must be born, not made. The veteran who has now passed away from his labours and honours no doubt owed his efficiency to innate faculties of an exceptional kind. But he found his way into the charmed sphere of Foreign Office employment by a round-about path. He might have been less capable of dealing with the rougher passages of American politics if he had been denied his preliminary apprenticeship in Colonial work. The fact that he was born in Munich, and educated, to a great extent, in France and Switzerland, may be taken as giving him the cosmopolitan cachet. But to have been Attorney General in Hongkong and Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands were more substantial factors in the making of the future Ambassador. Fifteen years of service at home in either the highest, or almost the highest, permanent officials who control our Colonial and Foreign relations, added bureaucratic experience to direct acquaintance with men and things as they are in everyday practice. His career was rather that of a French Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Republican régime than one ordered on the stricter model of Downing Street. There are more ways than one, happily, of breeding men to

serve the State. Yet if Lord Pauncefote, as he contemplated his laborious past, dwelt on any one feature with more satisfaction than another, it would, we imagine, be the use he made of his opportunities to promote concord between nations.

Although by the death of Lord Pauncefote one of the ablest and most tactful and successful of our diplomats has been removed from the sphere of action, we can hardly go with the "Daily Telegraph" when it asserts that with him the last of the great ambassadors has disappeared. It says:—

Down to comparatively few years ago the policy of this country had the priceless advantage of being represented in at least four of the greatest capitals in the world by a group of diplomatic figures as distinguished as we ever possessed. Now all are gone, and the ultimate loss to national interests is so serious a matter as to suggest some reflections upon the present position of affairs in one of the most important branches of the public service. It is a common and a crude error to suppose that in the era of telegraphic communication the personality of our Ministers is no longer a factor of vital consequence. On the contrary, a modern Ambassador, when his office is rightly filled, is more valuable to his Government than in any previous period. He is something very far from a formal speaking-tube between one Foreign Office and another. The fact that intercourse is more immediate, and throws the burden of actual responsibility almost exclusively upon the Cabinets instead of upon the Embassies, makes it needful that the Envoy should be a masterly interpreter of the environment in which he moves for the benefit of the statesmen to whom he reports. A diplomatist who gauges the true drift and strength of new currents in the opinion round him, penetrates to the reality of sentiments through all the conventions of demeanour, and has the character and standing of foreign politicians and Ministers at his finger ends, can render immense services to his principals. Of the soundness of this view the career of Lord Pauncefote himself was a classic example.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" gives the following appreciative notice of the great ambassador's death:—

Lord Pauncefote's death is a calamity to two nations, and Mr. Hay has fully expressed it in the simple but eloquent telegram of condolence which he sent to Lord Lansdowne. "His Majesty's government," said Mr. Hay, "has lost a most able and faithful servant, and this country a valued friend." There is no exaggeration, and there is perhaps no eloquence in such a statement, except that in this instance the bare truth is eloquent as no rhetoric could be. Lord Pauncefote had come to be considered as a common friend by both nations, though this country never had a more faithful servant. His ideal was to promote peace without the loss of honour, and he strived, not without success, to attain it. He has fulfilled his task so well that it will not be able to replace him. His diplomacy was of the subtlest kind, because it seemed so open and simple. Yet he never tried to take his antagonist at a disadvantage. He was a master at the game, and yet always retained the respect and admiration of those with whom he contended. When Lord Pauncefote went to the United States as Ambassador the task before him was the most difficult that could be imagined. Lord Sackville's indiscretion had provoked American anger to a somewhat alarming degree, and the action of the United States Government was not calculated to soothe popular opinion in this country. It is only true to say that the relations between the two countries at that time were more strained than they were a few years later, when Mr. Cleveland's letter to Congress roused this country to a dangerous pitch of anger. Quarrels between friends are always the most difficult to adjust, and the peace-maker has a most inevitable task. Lord Pauncefote accepted it with equanimity. He was strong, and therefore he could afford to be mild and unassumingly indifferent. But a more capable diplomatist never served his country, and his loss is one which in a sense may be described as irreparable. Because he was successful his name was not so popular, perhaps, as those of some others who have attained greater notoriety simply because they have not been able to make

things go smoothly. Peace is gentle and Lord Pauncefote loved it and worked for it.

We have only space for one more extract from the much matter on this subject to choose from. The "Daily Chronicle" says:—

Under Lord Pauncefote's Ambassadorship England and America came closer together than at any time during their separate histories, and much of the credit for their improved relationship should go to his personal influence. He came to occupy a position in the United States such as no foreign Ambassador had ever attained before. He liked Americans and they liked him; he was the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, and had a knowledge of the American character, American politics and American institutions that Mr. Bryce might have envied. In a post of quite exceptional difficulty and among a people and politicians little given to respecting the conventions, Lord Pauncefote always managed to preserve his own dignity and his country's. His instinct guided him unerringly through the quicksands of American politics; his patience never gave way; his humanity and essential fairness won him the respect and friendship of men so utterly dissimilar as Blaine, Foster, Olney, Sherman, and Hay. He was singularly free from the "condescension" which Americans complain of in Englishmen; he met them as man to man, in the broad spirit of equality that they like.

The visit of M. Loubet to the Russian Capital and the renewed affirmation there of the alliance of France and Russia has been brought to a conclusion. The return of the President has naturally called forth a good deal of comment, some of which is of a speculative nature, as to the result of the international courtesies so far as the political situation is concerned. The "Times" says:—

The situation which awaits President Loubet on his return is peculiar. To-day M. Waldeck-Rousseau will officially announce his intention to retire, and the resignation of the Cabinet will be placed in the hands of the President before Sunday, when the new Chamber meets. Who are to succeed the Ministry which has governed France with so much credit to its members and with such advantage to the country, for the very exceptional period of nearly three years, remains to be seen. M. Combes, a member of the Senate, whom M. Loubet has had opportunities of observing when he was President of that body and M. Combes held the portfolio of Education, is spoken of as a possible successor to the present Prime Minister. He might be able to form a Cabinet, it seems to be thought, composed mainly of Radicals and Radical Socialists, with a certain number of Moderate colleagues. A fusion between the two former groups is regarded as probable, and united they would be strong enough to be the backbone of a Ministerial party. Other candidates are mentioned, and it is impossible as yet to forecast their chances. Whoever may be the new rulers of France, the President has pointed out to them the path true patriotism bids them tread. In his first considerable speech on again touching French soil, as in his last speech before he quitted it, he has again dwelt in earnest and impressive words on the duty of Frenchmen of all parties to temper the domestic quarrels which, as he told them, looked so small when viewed from abroad.

The "Standard" of the same date has the following kindly remarks, and appreciation of the good advice given by the President to his people on his return home:—

It is easy to imagine how strongly the kindly simplicity of the visitor appealed

to the regard of his Imperial hosts. Well may he have claimed, in reviewing the events of which he had formed so large a part, that his journey had the result of drawing closer the ties of affection and interest between two powerful nations. If the sentiment has become something of a commonplace, it acquires eloquent meaning as a record of personal impressions. There is, at all events, profound truth in the moral which the President, on the eve of resuming the duties of his office, deduces from the proofs given of Russian friendship. They should determine Frenchmen to cease or, at least, to moderate their domestic quarrels. The points of difference among Frenchmen are comparatively trivial, and in promoting the material and moral well-being of their country all citizens may find a common field for study and effort. We can only trust that the President will discover, when he proceeds to find a successor to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, that the principle he lays down—which, in the abstract, is absolutely unimpeachable—is susceptible of application to practice.

The "Economist" for the last day in May says:—

President Loubet's triumphal progress is at an end, and he has come back to the business—the routine business in the Third Republic—of arranging a change of ministry. Never was a Republican official so royally welcomed as he has been. The Czar and the Russian Court have done him all the honour that a crowned head could have looked for. No Frenchman need think any longer that France has given Russia more in the way of cordial welcome than Russia has given her. The object of the Imperial Government seemed to be to prove the exact contrary. The two Powers have visited one another as equals, and interchanged courtesies as equals. If there was a time when the Czar was disposed to think little of his new ally, that time has passed. The alliance between France and Russia is an alliance between Powers having common objects and common means of carrying them out. There is no place in it for patronage. Where their common interests are concerned, one counts for as much as the other.

The papers of all shades of political opinion comment very fully on the speech recently delivered by Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman at a Liberal Meeting at Darlington, in which he defended the attitude he had taken with regard to the war. He also animadverted on the great increase in expenditure, condemned the corn tax in toto, and stigmatised the Education Bill as a pandering to the ecclesiastical party at the expense of educational interests. The "Standard" says:—

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's enlarged patriotism would consider that the honour of the nation is not worth vindicating unless the work can be performed at a very moderate figure. On the same principle, no doubt, our ancestors would have declined to oppose the Military despotism of Buonaparte if they could only have foreseen the enormous cost of the operation. This kind of parsimony was not deemed Statesmanship a hundred years ago, nor does it deserve the name to-day. The theory that it should be the foremost aim of Ministers to run a great Empire on the cheap, is not the last word of political wisdom. Nor are Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's lamentations about the possible effects of the Corn-tax more convincing. He satisfies himself that the bakers will secure from their customers seven or eight times the amount of the Duty, so that while only two millions six hundred thousand pounds will go into the Exchequer, some fourteen millions will be levied from the public. On this principle, almost any direct tax might be proved

iniquitous. The demonstration, if it is worth anything, would be an argument rather for imposing restraints on the retailers than for rejecting the impost. But the competition among the bakers and corn-dealers is far too keen for them to obtain the imaginary advantages which Liberal prophets of evil are inventing for them. There is no more likelihood the public will submit to be fleeced by a ring of trade-men than that the nation will plunge into bankruptcy simply in order to gratify the distempered imaginations of pessimists out of office.

The "Times" has, of course, but little sympathy with Sir Henry's mode of campaign, as will be seen from the following extract:—

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman tried, with his former ill-success, to make out that to charge the British Army with the resort to "methods of barbarism" against defenceless women and children was not a charge against them at all. It was levelled, he explained, against the executive action of Ministers—the explanation which Lord Rosebery ostentatiously refused to accept as adequate. As against the Cabinet Sir Henry now repeats it, in terms as offensive and as unwarranted as ever. The whole method, he declares, was cruel, and the officers and men who had to apply it "loathed the acts they had to carry out." It would be interesting to know the authority on which this statement is made. Doubtless our soldiers regretted the sufferings the hard necessities of war forced them to inflict on women and children, but it was they, and not the Government at home, who first perceived that measures Sir Henry has condemned, to the gratification of Mr. Steyn, were absolutely necessary for the effective prosecution of the campaign. The growth in our expenditure was unparingly denounced by the spokesman of the Little Englanders. He thinks we have not spent enough upon beneficent administration at home, but he is shocked that we should try to put our armaments on the same footing as those of our Continental rivals, and that we should pay over £3,000,000 for the development of half-a-dozen immense regions in Africa. He declares, no doubt quite sincerely, that he and his friends feel as patriotic as the rest of us—but their patriotism is not the patriotism either of the nation or of its great self-governing colonies beyond the seas.

The "Spectator" of 31st May draws a comparison between the speeches of the two chiefs of the Liberal party, Lord Rosebery at the National Liberal Club, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at Darlington. It says:—

The two chiefs of the Liberal party have made speeches within the last eight days which were obviously dictated by some previous agreement. Lord Rosebery spoke first at the National Liberal Club on Friday week, and commenced by complaining that when he approached, as he thought, the Liberal Unionists, they, instead of receiving him as the prodigal son, answered with a shower of brickbats. He therefore fell back on the National Liberal Club, which, he thought, included every variety of Liberal. He believed that the fermentation of the party "would end in a strong and good blend." He did not believe that the Government had mastered the country, but that there was in it a great dormant force of Liberalism, and he hoped that it would arise and use opportunities like those afforded by the Cartwright case and that of the remounts. He would not pursue the ludicrous history of the Cheque-tax, but he dreaded the Flour-tax, as indicating a formidable plan of financial readjustment, and as opposed to that policy of Free-trade by which the Liberal party must stand or fall. He felt that the pacification of South Africa would give that

party many opportunities of watchfulness; he held that the Education Bill would "sterilise education for generations to come;" and he considered that on these bases of opposition there might be unity in the Liberal party. The absence of an alternative Government was a national evil, and he believed that if the party would forget personal questions the evil could be remedied. It should be remembered that according to report Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has agreed to serve under Lord Rosebery, and as Lord Rosebery is locked up in the House of Lords, the report is probably true. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke last Saturday night at Darlington to nearly the same effect, though with more bitterness and more insistence on the vast expenditure of the Government. It had, he maintained, increased the regular expenditure apart from the war by £31,000,000 a year, which, he explained with horror, was equivalent to a reduction of the national credit by £1,200,000,000, a statement only true if the addition is of necessity permanent. He showed great feeling against Mr. Chamberlain, whom he described as a "noisy bee" who extracted from the flowers not only useful honey, but also useful vitriol, and sharply called on the Colonial Secretary to prove that he had ever vilified the Army. He had in speaking of the "methods of barbarism" intended only to denounce the Cabinet. He was strong against the Corn-tax, which was a tax on a prime necessity of life, and asserted that the Education Bill was "sectarian" and intended to place State money in clerical hands to be used for clerical purposes. Only "the peremptory voice of a determined people" could resist the Bill. The speech was bitter, but Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in making it endeavoured to be genial, and told one admirable story of the advice given by an Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishman respectively to a gentleman whose servant was constantly breaking articles in the household. The Englishman in his blunt, honest way said to the employer, "O, get rid of him—dismiss him." The Scotchman's advice was, "Stop the money out of his wages." "But," said the master, "he breaks more than his wages amount to." "Then," said the Irishman, "raise his wages."

Lord Rosebery's important speech, referred to in the above extract has, of course, also drawn forth much comment. The problem, according to the speaker, was how the great Liberal party, which he believed was by no means defunct or even moribund, was to be aroused to effective action again and stimulated to put forth fresh efforts to regain influence and power which it enjoyed in former days. In his opinion there was a great dormant force of Liberalism available, and he considered that the pacification of South Africa made it imperative that a strong Liberal opposition should be available in order that things might go on smoothly and satisfactorily in regard to the highest interests of the Empire.

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(3a) alt 28my-02 384 29th May, 1901.



## NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

*Woman's Work in the Far East*, June, 1902.

This quarterly account of what is being done by Christian ladies all over the Empire to impart the blessings of Christianity and civilisation to the women of China is, as usual, intensely interesting to all who take any concern in these things. That Chinese women are capable of high culture is shown by the admirable work that is being done by the two Chinese lady physicians in charge of the "Danforth Memorial" Hospital recently opened at Kiukiang. These two ladies received their medical training in the United States. Miss Laura White says; "The Chinese have a high regard for the skill and ability of these gifted young physicians. One sees this appreciation, not only in the commendatory tablets hanging in the entrance hall, but in their equally gracious and more serviceable gifts." These, including fees, amounted in 1901 to over \$2,600. Within the same period the doctors had 9,507 out-patients, and they made nearly 600 out-visits. The simple-minded country people receive them everywhere with gladness. "We are afraid of foreigners, but you can understand our nature," is the way they put it. Miss Melvin, in her article on "Missionary Work in the Yangtze and Beyond," also bears witness to the ability displayed by Chinese girls in the acquisition of knowledge. Speaking of Miss Robinson's well-known boarding school at Chinkiang, she says, "Even difficult music is rendered with an appreciation and taste seldom surpassed by young ladies of corresponding age in the home-lands, and, more wonderful still, is the genuine love for the best literature that has been developed." After such emphatic testimony as this, we can well acquiesce in Dr. Kate Woodhull's assertion that: "It pays to work for the women of China. They are as capable of culture as any women in the world."

Another very interesting contribution to the present number is that by Mrs. MacGillivray on the "Illiteracy of Chinese Christian Women: Causes and Remedies," a paper which was read at the Shanghai Missionary Association last April. She says, "The majority of our women converts are, alas! illiterate." And yet, it is from amongst women such as these that able physicians like those of whom we have just spoken have been raised!

The article by Miss Edna Cole of Bangkok, "A Commemorative Temple in Siam," is an exceedingly interesting one. It takes us off the beaten track, and brings before us things about which we do not often hear. But this article deserves a fuller notice than we can give it here. The pathetic account by Bishop and Mrs. G. E. Moule of the death of their daughter, who was a most retiring and unselfish worker is very affecting reading. The usual "Notes and Queries" and "Glimpses and Gleanings from over the Wide World" give considerable information of what is going on in different parts of the vast field. The portraits of Drs. Stone and Kahn, the two Chinese lady-doctors, embellish this number.

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## Outports, Etc.

## CH'ICHOU, ANHUI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

1st July

## Brigands and Smugglers

seem to have taken possession of several parts of this province. At Bohehou in the extreme north we hear of a band of robbers who have been terrorising and robbing whole hamlets and villages, stealing even the water buffaloes and young girls. 250 li north west from this city is the market town of Wanhuwuit-zkan. This and the surrounding region is entirely occupied by Mahomedans, from which the place receives its name. These boast that their women have never seen a hog. None are allowed in their vicinity. Their entire band are salt smugglers and have for many years entirely resisted the authorities. From babyhood the children are reared in the business, and all seem willing to fight to the death for what they claim is their right, certainly their living. They are imbued with the Mahomedan's lack of fear of death. No salt official so far has dared enter their region, much less seek to collect the salt revenue. Their well-armed fighting men number several thousand. Now the officials throughout China are seeking from every available source to collect revenue for the foreign indemnity; consequently this nest of salt smugglers have become a source of greater irritation, and the Nanking Viceroy has informed them that should they longer resist the law he will send a command of soldiers against them, and they seem perfectly willing to cross arms with the soldiers. The common people are greatly stirred up over the matter, as the smugglers are disturbing and embroiling this whole region. The proclamations of the local officials of the district show lamentable weakness.

## Crime Rampant.

Nearly a score of murders have occurred just across from Nanking on the main road north leading through the now tall reeds of the marsh land bordering the Yangtze. This is the main highway from north of the river leading to Nanking and is constantly full of travellers. During the past month a large number have been taking raw silk to sell in that city. These have been shadowed by the robbers, most of whom are connected or in league with the Hupeh boatmen who ferry the travellers across the river. As they have recrossed the river with their money the boatmen have informed the robbers. These rush out of the reeds, fire on the traveller, and escape with his money. One or two have even been strangled in the boats while crossing and their dead bodies thrown into the river. For years the Hupeh boatmen have had a bad reputation for lawlessness. This has been the climax. The local officials acted for a time as though they had been bribed. The Nanking authorities have begun activities and taken off several heads. One woman was stopped by a couple of the robbers, but she proved more muscular and active than they. The first fell from a blow from her carrying pole. The second started to draw his revolver and accidentally shot himself in the leg. It did not take her long to finish him. She gave herself up to the Nanking officials, who gave her a few light blows to take away any evil influences that might accrue from having taken life, and rewarded her with twenty taels. At last reports the murders were still occurring.

## A Cause of Unrest.

In this city there has been great unrest as large quantities of rice have been

shipped to Nanking for higher price and the local rates have gone up. Good rice can no longer be obtained. The official put out a proclamation to stop the exporting, but as it still continued the people on the street concluded that his own pocket was being "lined."

## The Opium Crop

has been a failure owing to heavy rains. Hence that article is also expensive and many are trying to break their habit. Numbers have entered our foreign dispensary for this purpose.

## A Modest Beginning.

Last winter the official and city elders made a great stir about opening a school of Western learning. They were going to appropriate a Buddhist temple and add to it. Three teachers were to be hired and we foreigners were approached requesting us to teach English. They finally decided to start more modestly and opened a school with one teacher. Arithmetic was the only branch to be taught. Three scholars applied. The local authorities cannot be entirely blamed, as the régime at the capital, Peking, has taken the heart out of the people and their plans for reform.

## Hopeful Indications.

They are seeking for better things however. Reading rooms with all the Chinese daily papers are being opened in the surrounding cities, and a number are personally subscribing for the monthly magazines. The Lianhien official has ordered several thousand mulberry trees and is seeking to encourage the silk worm industry. He is one of the most advanced officials in this part of China. His administration has been marvellously clean. He is a student of good government.

## CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

3rd July.

## The King's Illness.

Chinkiang had made preparations for the Coronation, and a holiday spirit had taken possession of us. In common with all the world there was great disappointment at the sad news of the King's illness, and the festivities and illuminations were postponed.

## The Weather

has been remarkably cool for June, and there has been much sickness, many cases of cholera having developed, though there have been no cases among foreigners.

## An Accident.

It is said that a German gun boat ran down a junk several days ago, one boy being drowned. It was characteristic of the Chinese boatmen to declare that they had three thousand dollars in money on board.

## Two Local Events.

Two events of local interest have just occurred, the Athletic Sports and the closing exercises of Miss Robinson's Boarding School. On Tuesday afternoon, beginning at five o'clock, the Chinkiang community gathered to witness a very interesting programme of sports by different members of the community. It was particularly pleasing to see the hearty and friendly spirit which animated all, almost everyone taking part in one way or another. The missionary pulled off his gown and raced across the green with the young men of the Customs, and the children and ladies found something to do or enjoy. The children's races were very enjoyable, and the donkey race exceedingly funny. At the close prizes were distributed to the happy winners. The weather was perfect. Let us hope that Chinkiang will have more of these friendly social gatherings, in which mutual acquaint-

tance ripens into better things. The girls of Miss Robinson's Boarding School acquitted themselves creditably yesterday at the closing exercises, and many visitors, both Chinese and foreign, were well entertained. The kindergarten exercises by the little ones were particularly enjoyable, and the Chinese children rendered them well, showing the careful training of their teachers. Although several residents have gone away for the summer, still there are enough left to keep things going. After all it is a question who has the best time, those who remain or those who go away.

## HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th July.

### The Cholera.

During the last week or two the natives have been more or less scared at the prevalence of cholera. Although up to the present time the epidemic has not been really severe yet there seems to be a considerable number of cases, many of which have terminated fatally. Deaths are reported daily and in some parts of the city the natives are beginning to manifest alarm. The usual idolatrous and superstitious practices are being resorted to, but it is gratifying to know that those who by contact with the missionaries have to some extent been enlightened are taking necessary precautions. Through the willingness of the Taotai instructions given and written by one of the mission doctors are being issued and placarded in the city.

### Postponed Festivities.

As in all other places the festivities in honour of the Coronation did not take place. The houses in the Settlement bade fair to present a very gay and holiday appearance by the abundance of decorations, but of course these things had to be put aside for a future time which we hope is not far distant.

### Rising of the River.

There has not been much rain in the vicinity but the river Han has suddenly risen eight or ten feet; this is probably due to rain in the higher provinces.

### The Imperial Post Office.

Foreigners living outside the British Settlement are having trouble with the Imperial Post Office. This office refuses any longer to forward foreign mail matter free of charge as it has been doing for the last few years.

All mail matter from abroad has to be restamped before it can be forwarded. Some of the poor sufferers at Kuling have had to pay a tax of twenty cents per letter because their mails were not previously stamped at these extra rates. One's first idea was that the four cent postage from England had made the difference, but the other day a letter was returned that had the usual twopence-halfpenny stamp.

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## HANYANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

25th June.

### Three Local Boxers.

For many years past some few of the men of muscle in these parts have made a profession of the science and art of self-defence, and have endeavoured to teach it to certain pupils for a consideration. One such professor of boxing, well-known to myself, is anything but a ferocious character. Nor was the profession at all disreputable or illegal until recently. Indeed the "Peking Gazette" of 5th November, 1898, contains a decree of the Empress Dowager, ordering the formation of boxing leagues everywhere, "to turn the whole realm into an armed camp in case of need." But this decree having been the genesis of the world-famed Boxer movement (with a big B), and that movement a costly failure, all such practices are now illegal and "the art of self-defence" no longer "noble" but the reverse.

Indeed three men of the neighbourhood, having been caught in the act of boxing performances, whether with nefarious intent or not, have been haled to the yamen of our respected prefect; beaten, it is said, several thousand blows, and ordered to wear a heavy triple cage for a month. They are now on exhibition either at the gate of the prefect's yamen, or on circuit through the streets of Hankow, as a warning to others; and to emphasise this warning a big proclamation has been issued with prohibitions and threats. Such severe measures, while perhaps in excess of the deserts of the three Boxers, will be an effective deterrent against any possible outbreak of local boxing such as might assume dangerous proportions by and by.

## KUANGSI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Kueilin, 25th June.

### Reliable Information.

Since last writing I have been able to learn some more definite news, which I now send. It is absolutely untrue that Liuchow is in the hands of the rebels, or that they are marching on Kueilin. The only news that I can hear about Liuchow, except that there is no trouble there, is that the new Magistrate is somewhat of a wild individual, i.e., if reports are true. He makes night inspections of the place in mufti, and if he does not hear complimentary speeches the speakers hear about it the next day, and often pay the penalty with their lives. The soldiers he is reported to be treating in the same way.

It may be remembered that some time ago a Taotai named Yin Kon-tao left here with about two hundred soldiers for Nanning by river. He apparently did not get there, but finding his duties too onerous is reported to have committed suicide at Laipinghsien. In any case he is dead, and his soldiers have returned to the capital. This event may have given rise to the rumour that the troops were in full flight for Kueilin, the two hundred also growing into thousands.

### Movements of the Rebels.

As nearly as one can make out the rebels were repulsed from Nanning some time ago. Anyway the city is perfectly safe now, and is in daily communication with this place. The rebels then seem to have retired west towards Lungchow. In that district they are doing pretty much as they like, and matters are certainly serious. A few days ago the Commissioner of Customs at Lungchow is said to have wired to the Governor saying that more troops must be sent. Also the French Consul there has been wiring home representing the gravity of the situation, which

has led to enquiries at Peking, and naturally to no small stir here. There is an urgent demand for more troops to be sent to that district, but I do not know where they are to come from. Certainly not from here, for there are only about a thousand troops in all left in the place. Enlistment seems to drag. Perhaps Canton may be able to supply the deficiency, but whatever plan is adopted it takes a good many weeks for troops to reach the extreme western limit of the "Broad West." I also hear that French aid has been offered but naturally, and perhaps wisely, has been declined.

### The Rebellion in the south-east.

About the other rebellion around Yulinchow in the south-eastern section of Kuangsi I do not know much. This has been more or less chronic for some years. In the past it has been temporarily settled either by guile or by payment, never by complete defeat, hence it has become quite a yearly annual. In reading the reports of the Kuangsi rebellion it is necessary to carefully distinguish between these two sections. I do not know that there is any connection between the two. The backbone of that in the west is composed of deserters from Marshal Su's army. That in the south-east consists of mountaineers and marauding bands.

### A Chinese College.

To turn to more peaceful topics I may mention that the Tiyong Hsiuntang has taken on a new lease of life. It was opened three years ago in very commodious buildings just outside the Wen hang Men, at the junction of the Little River with the main stream of the Cassia River. From the commencement English of sorts has been taught and mathematics, as well as Chinese literature. Last year the institution suffered the loss of its English master through drowning, and its mathematical master through death. It therefore was under a cloud and so the number of its pupils dwindled. Now however a distinct advance has been made. More students are to be taken, in fact up to two hundred and twenty, selected from the whole province by competitive examination. This has lately been held, when over a thousand students presented themselves. One hundred and sixty were selected. The remaining sixty places are reserved for applicants from the four Western Prefectures, at present prevented from coming by the disturbed state of the country. A new staff has been engaged, all Chinese, and the College is to open in a day or two. The students are divided into three grades and receive one, two or three taels per mensem accordingly, and their food from the Government.

### Educational Matters.

Speaking of educational matters leads me to say that the Roman Catholic Bishop has opened a school for teaching French, and is taking two dozen pupils. It is probably only lack of opportunity that prevents him from taking many more, for the demand for Western knowledge is considerable. Probably if the other missionaries listened to the repeated requests there would be no difficulty in quickly filling a school. However so far none have seen the way open for such an undertaking at the very commencement of work in this city.

### First Christian Converts

Last Sunday saw the admission by baptism of the first two converts into the Christian Church. One was previously a Mohammedan, who has been receiving the Gospel for three years, a very bright young man. The other was teaching. He has been under instruction for nearly a year. The service took place in the Hall of the Chinese Mission Society House and was witnessed by a good congregation—the Alliance Missionaries being also pre-

sent, and a large crowd looking on in the court yard. Many will be glad to hear of these first-fruits in Kueilin.

### The Chinese Imperial Postal Service

has been recently greatly improved, there being now three mails a week from Wuchow, time ten days. The lowering of the rates ought to lead to a great increase of business.

### The Wild Stories.

about foreigners poisoning the salt, so prevalent in Kuangtung, reached here some time ago and caused a little stir. Some placards were posted but all is quiet now.

### The Cholera.

There is a good deal of cholera prevalent. People often die in a few hours after seizure, so it seems to be of a very virulent type. I do not think there is any plague.

## KULING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

29th June.

### The King's Illness.

Nowhere were the tidings of the illness of our King and the enforced deferring of Coronation Day received with more profound sorrow than amongst the British residents at Kuling. Absent of necessity from the large gatherings that were to be held in the treaty ports on that day, they met early in the month and chose a Committee consisting of Mesdames Walsham and Orr-Ewing and Messrs. Orr-Ewing, Berkin and Clayton. This Committee aided by many willing helpers soon drew up a programme that met with universal approval.

### The Proposed Programme.

In the morning at 10.30 a.m. there was to be Divine Service conducted by the Revs. Dr. John (Wales) and R. F. Booth M.B., B.Ch. (Ireland), and A. Orr-Ewing, Esq. (Scotland), the sermon to be preached by the Rev. J. S. Adams (England), and the harmonium to be played by Mrs. Barrie (Canada). In the afternoon there was to be a garden party, followed with orations by John Archibald, Esq. (Scotland), and the Rev. C. A. Fussle, (United States). After the speeches, which were to be prefaced by the drinking of His Majesty's health, it was hoped that the weather would allow of the Children's Sports, with a few bits of fun for the adults thrown in, in the grounds of the new China Inland Mission School. The Rev. Dr. Booth was Director of the sports. In the evening Messrs. Berkin and Bunting were in charge of a fine display of fireworks, which were to be followed by a huge bonfire on the knoll kindly lent by E. S. Little, Esq. This programme will show that Kuling Britishers meant to do their duty. All residents of other nationalities were invited as their guests.

### A Partial Celebration.

The news that the Coronation was deferred did not reach Kuling till 5 a.m. on Coronation Day. After a meeting of the members of the Committee it was decided to abandon the service, fireworks and bonfire, but as all the refreshments were ready for the party and the children were eagerly anticipating the sports, it was deemed well to proceed with these two items of the programme. At 3.30 p.m. all was ready. On the spacious terrace in front of the China Inland Mission Schools a marquee was erected and all around were little tables loaded with delicacies. Five minutes later the members of the

Committee, a few friends who had come early to help, and a bevy of Chinese boys were dashing about in the pouring rain trying to get the cakes, etc., under shelter. Kuling storms are noted for their quick approach, but never has one come more suddenly or unexpectedly. To add to the distress the marquee proved not to be watertight and the cakes finally found shelter under the tables! But the storm only lasted a few minutes and then the party was adjourned to the large hall of the school, and though the artistic effect was ruined the refreshments were none the less palatable to the friends who came. There are less than 160 residents on the hill and of these 128 came to the party. The ground was too wet for the sports to take place, and it was regarded by all present as a fitting thing when the chairman called the gathering to order and requested all to join in a brief service of intercession that His Majesty might speedily be restored to health. This service commenced with the hymn "God bless our native land" and ended with the National Anthem. Mrs. Du Jardin kindly presided at the harmonium. Interrupted as the programme was, the British friends were delighted with the way in which the Continental and American friends shared their disappointment. The American friends were specially kind in their expressions of hope that the Royal Sufferer will soon be restored. When that happy day comes our fireworks are ready waiting!

## SWATOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

27th June.

### The Telegraphic Communication

at Swatow is so disorganised that for security our messages are sent to Hongkong for transmission, and as this means say 17 hours by steamer before the wire is effected, it is a serious inconvenience, and the growls of the community are not of the lightest.

### The Illness of the King.

It was from this cause that the Swatowites were unaware of the serious nature of the illness of H.M. King Edward VII on the 26th inst., although rumour had not been idle. But dismay accompanied the stern facts brought to us by our steamship visitors on that day. We learnt that Hongkong had decided to put off its Coronation festivities *sine die*, whereas the bunting was already flying gaily from the ships in our port before the news arrived, and all the preparations for the gala were fully developed. After a consultation among the principals it was finally decided to avert the general disappointment by reducing the Commemoration to a glorified social function, and the programme previously arranged was proceeded with, with modifications to suit the occasion. The elated tone prevalent was much crushed by the gloomy news, but it must be said that hopefulness lent aid to the ensuing quiet enjoyments.

### The Official Programme

was printed as follows:—Fête to celebrate the Coronation of H. M. King Edward VII. Programme. 12.15 Divine Service. Kakchieh Chapel, 12.45 Meeting at Swatow Club to drink the King's health, 3.30 Regatta, 7.45 Dinner at Swatow Club, 9.15 Fireworks. God Save the King. Swatow, 26th June, 1902.

### The Regatta.

The general opinion was that the Regatta was not a success owing to the lateness of the start. The distance was too long to be accomplished by 6 p.m.—the time limit—and moreover the wind and tide both exerted an adverse influence. Some of the

boats were sadly out of the running, and the only real display to obtain goal was made by "Black Bess", owned by a popular hong here. Probably this race will be re-contested at the next general holiday.

### The Dinner

was marked by the exceptionally short after speeches, a commendable feature that was carried perhaps too far. The King's health was announced without comment, although the National Anthem was sung vigorously directly after the toast. Other toasts called forth brief returns. Every nationality in Swatow was represented and many Chinese gentlemen were present. The Committee are to be congratulated for their open-handed hospitality and for the smoothness with which the whole programme was carried through.

### The Fireworks

should be particularly noted, considering that Swatow is an outpost without Shanghai facilities. All of the set pieces were brilliant and conduced to the enjoyment of the guests.

### The only Ship that illuminated

was the Wingsang. She hoisted a crown made with electric lights. Her flags had previously been arranged to read God Save the King. During the day, as we have already stated, the bunting was profuse on all of the ships, although those arriving from Hongkong bearing the bad news of the King's health naturally hesitated to join in the display, but this hesitation was short lived. The shipping community was invited to join all functions ashore.

## SZECHUAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Ch'engtu, 14th June.

### Continued Drought

is seriously affecting the price of rice, and poor people are already suffering much. Those districts which come within the scope of the irrigation works of this plain are all right, but a large part of the farming land still depends for water upon the rains, and these this year are remarkably late.

### Recrudescence of "Boxerism."

Favoured by conditions caused by the drought, "Boxerism" is making extraordinary headway in Szechuan. So far as we know, the first Boxers began their propaganda in a small way about the beginning of this Chinese year. Last month two battles took place between the Viceroy's troops and the Boxers, the first at Tszung-hsien, less than three hundred li away, the second near Anyohsien, not much farther away, in a slightly different direction. Result in each case, victory for the Government troops, and disaster to the Boxers. A dozen were killed outright, others wounded, and later twelve heads were exposed at two of the city gates of Tszung. The Boxer cause was supposed to have been dealt a severe blow by these two actions, and so it was; but the outcome seems to have been a scattering of the seed, to spring up with mushroom rapidity in scores of market towns and villages round about. News comes steadily in of Boxer drills going on in the temples in all the villages, though not in the cities. They drill at night. Some unintelligible gibberish is muttered by the leader, at the same time that he goes through with mysterious incantations; the subject suddenly falls in what appears like a swoon. Presently he jumps up of his own accord, or he may have to be assisted up, a huge knife or sword is handed to him, and he goes through all manner of twists and contortions, better named antics, but called by the Boxers "drill," and this is his instruction in the proper method for "destroying the church," and "exterminating the foreigner."



### Officials Profess Zeal

in putting the Boxers down, and so far we have no reason to doubt their good faith, except that the cult seems to be making steady progress in spite of the two battles above mentioned, several beheadings, and two executions by slow torture. Rain is greatly needed, and will, when it comes in good measure, be one of the best discouragers of the Boxers, for the farmer who has to rush all day long transplanting rice has little time or energy left for Boxer drill all night.

### Intelligent Chinese

are already making gloomy prophecies as to the possible and even probable outcome of the present state of affairs, unless more radical and thorough measures are taken than have so far materialised.

## TAIYUANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

17th June.

### Very Grave News

has reached this city of the disorders in the Kueihwach'eng district, outside the Great Wall. It seems that the Roman Catholic converts are very numerous, and as they have not yet received the sums allotted for compensation, are indemnifying themselves at the expense of their neighbours. There are no fewer than 600 law suits unsettled and they are increasing continually. To all attempts to pacify the Catholics, the answer is, "Where is our indemnity. It was promised two years ago and we have not got it yet; we are hungry and naked, and if our indemnity is not paid we must indemnify ourselves." To make the matter more serious the Roman Catholic priests complain that the amount agreed to for compensation is by no means adequate, that instead of Tls. 200,000, the sum which has been agreed to, a sum of a million taels is really necessary. In consequence of this the French Minister has sent an urgent message to Governor Ts'ên representing the necessity of reopening the question, and to-morrow H.E. Shen Taotai leaves for Peking to see what settlement can be made.

### Who is to Blame?

It would be quite unfair without full and adequate knowledge of the whole case to blame either the Catholic priests or the Shansi officials, but while, without express evidence to the contrary, it may be assumed that both priests and officials are anxious to settle the question, the gravity of the situation can hardly be over-exaggerated. If the matter is not settled before long it is to be feared that there will be another general uprising against Christians and foreigners, such as the officials will be unable to quell, and in that case, in spite of the reported good reputation of the Protestant Christians, it is more than probable there would be an indiscriminate slaughter.

### Unsatisfactory Condition of Shansi.

If it were not that Governor Ts'ên is a strong man and rules with a firm hand life in Shansi would be impossible. As it is the province is full of discharged soldiers, natives of other provinces, who although sent out of Shansi, have found their way back again, and commit continual depredations against travellers. A few months ago, while an escort was always at our service, we were assured it was not necessary, but now we have been earnestly requested not to go anywhere out of Taiyuanfu without one.

### The Drought

still continues, especially in the southern half of the province, and it is probable

that in the autumn famine will be added to our other evils.

### A Firm Governor.

To-day two of the missionaries were on the street, and noticed a small crowd. Some police, armed with rifles were standing there, and shouted to the people to stand back, which they did most respectfully. On their return the missionaries discovered the cause of the excitement. An execution had taken place outside the West Gate, and the head of the victim was lying on the ground, previous to being suspended in a cage. The unfortunate man was a servant in the telegraph office, and it was asserted that at the Dragon Festival, on the 5th day of the month, he had sought for presents from certain merchants who habitually used the telegraph. It is not credible that this was the only fault, but whatever the cause the man had been treated with great severity, and his execution had been so prompt and summary that his father who happened to be on the street, did not know it had taken place, although he knew his son had been arrested. This illustrates the firmness of the Governor's rule, and it cannot be said to be unnecessary.

### A Party of Swedish Missionaries

passed through here two days ago. They had been robbed, and one of the party wounded, near Hwailu in Chihli. The escort which should have accompanied them had followed them and taken another road, so that they were defenceless. In the present state of Shansi it is better to suffer some delay than to start without an escort, and would it not be wiser to wait a little longer before ladies and children enter this province. This advice may be distasteful to some, but those who are sending ladies and children here are accepting a very grave responsibility, and it is mistaken kindness to conceal the dangers that undoubtedly exist.

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

25th June.

### The Peitaiho Sanatorium.

Within the last week or ten days we have had a few very small showers which have cooled the atmosphere, moderated the dust, made living more endurable than it was, and had something to do probably with the improved health reports. The conditions were so trying the earlier part of the month that many began to long for the cooling breezes of Peitaiho. The few that could get up there for a few days found great benefit in the change, and reported things there so pleasant, barring the charred and broken remembrancers of the past, as to set others a-longing to go. About 20 houses have been rebuilt, and these so far as not absolutely needed by the owners for their own use are finding a ready rental. As confidence is being restored, it seems likely that a large amount of building will be done there next year, especially if there is a good prospect of the indemnities being paid soon. The cost of labour and material is considerably above what they were when the place was first occupied, and will be higher next year if a large number of houses are erected. But it is certainly a very fine health and rest resort for this part of North China, and is sure to be availed of more and more. A few days of rest and sea bathing there does one a lot of good. In passing over the road now and recalling the same journey when made several years ago, one can but be struck with the very considerable increase in the cultivation of the poppy plant. The amount of land thus cultivated must have nearly doubled in these few years. As to the crops in general, they are very back-

ward from lack of rain, but the small spears of grain have a healthy appearance indicating good roots, and they will soon show a vigorous growth if rain falls soon. These same drought conditions have been reported from all directions. In some sections of Shantung, it is reported that the cotton and wheat crops are almost entirely destroyed; they will not be worth gathering. But within the last few days we are glad to hear that rain has fallen in many sections, which is a great blessing in more ways than one.

### Continued Drought and Cholera.

The amount of water in the streams is very small which interferes seriously with inland transportation and trade. In such conditions the water is not the best for domestic purposes, and it is safe to say that the entire riverine population depend on the streams for their supply of this necessary article. As usual, the drought conditions are in some way connected in the general Chinese mind with the presence of the foreigner, and we have had the regular crop of rumours of the removal of hearts and eyes of late; and especially so since the appearance of cholera among us and the efforts of the Tientsin Provisional Government to deal with and stamp out the disease. Their prompt and vigorous action was not understood nor appreciated by the Chinese, whose superstition and suspicion fit them to believe anything. Madam Rumour sees fit to impose upon them, and nothing can absolutely disillusion them, and there are always those who are only too ready to make capital of the simplicity of the people. Then too, while the efforts of the Tientsin Provisional Government were well meant, and as well directed as was possible perhaps in the circumstances, the native police were not always reliable, and the foreign superintendents and those in charge of the natives, were not acquainted with the language, the prejudices, the customs or the habits of the people, and hence were sometimes hasty, arbitrary and unreasonable, so that at one time when the "scare" was at its height there was a great deal of excitement in the city, enough in ordinary times, with no protection, to have produced a riot. This is all happily passed, sickness is on the decrease, and matters are settling back into their ordinary channels. The wonder perhaps is, that the Tientsin Provisional Government has succeeded so well in its very trying, abnormal, and misunderstood situation. We long for a good rain, but not a flood.

### The Illness of the King.

Extensive preparations were being made for the Coronation ceremonies, but a cable just to hand reports the unhappy condition of the King, and the necessary postponement of all ceremonies directly connected with him, to the great sorrow of all. The children's tea and fête this afternoon are going on as planned, and the little folks have had a good time. We were glad to learn later that the operation had been successfully performed, and His Majesty was progressing favourably. All desire for him a speedy recovery.

## WEIHSEIN NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

19th June.

### The Postal Facilities

of this inland town are not to be despised. With the Chinese Imperial and German Posts vying with each other for the ascendancy, we find ourselves overwhelmed with attentions. Three deliveries a day are not unusual. Just now the contention is whether the German Post has a right to open an office here. The Chinese argue that it is not German territory and hence is the legitimate field for the Chi-

nese Imperial Post. The German contention is that the right to open post offices along the railway was conceded long ago by China; that the Chinese Imperial Post in Shantung is not manned by German-speaking clerks, to the confusion of mail matter addressed in the German language; that the Chinese Imperial Post declines to open money-order offices in the interior, to the inconvenience of Germans wishing to remit money. Upon these grounds Germany has opened an office equipped with all conveniences for the handling of mail in several languages, and with money-order department. The Chinese Imperial Post finds itself handicapped by the comparatively high charges on the railway. We do not pretend to explain the animus of this, but merely record the fact. The German mails are carried at the rates laid down by Berlin for all German railways. The railway is not compelled to extend this privilege to postal systems having no such contract, nor do its managers see their way clear to enter into a like contract with the C. I. Post. Of course the result is favourable to the alien post, but as an onlooker I have no opinion to express. Should the present complication result in the exclusion of the Chinese Imperial Post from the more speedy transmission of its mail by rail, the situation will certainly be unfortunate for that particular service. We hope the matter may be so adjusted as to allow equal terms to both postal systems.

### A United College

for teaching arts and sciences, with special schools for theology and medicine is being seriously considered by the English Baptist and American Presbyterian Missions that have for many years been working side by side in this Province. The proposition is to make the new Arts College at Wehsien a joint institution, with both missions represented on the faculty, and to continue the Theological school already in existence at Ch'ingchoufu as a like union institution, with certain expedient limitations in the matter of denominational teaching. The Medical School has as yet no local habitation, but it is hoped a plan may be found to provide for this important department at some convenient place. The plan of union has been submitted to the home societies for their consideration.

## WENCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

2nd July.

### The King's Illness.

The distressing news of the King's illness and the postponement of the Coronation Festivities came too late for us to join in the general grief. The heavens however did not neglect their opportunity—they seldom do in Wenchow; they wept the livelong day, so copiously that our celebration was forced limited to going to church in the morning and a Verandah Party in the afternoon, instead of the Garden Party and Tennis Tournament previously arranged. The morning service was conducted by the Revs. W. E. Soothill and E. Hunt, and though nothing was known of His Majesty's illness, the prayers which were offered for his welfare were as earnest and as sincere as those uttered in nobler fanes and by more distinguished assemblies.

### The "Outporters" Paradise.

Shanghai—the paradise of "outporters"—is at present looked on with distrust by this community. As a port we have so far managed to keep free from cholera, and, as Shanghai is the only place from which it is likely to come, it seems important that something should

be done here by way of postponing the evil as long as possible, perhaps of escaping it altogether. Last trip of the Poochi it was reported that she had lost two of her native staff in your port, and on the way down, in fact while coming up the river here, a steward was taken ill and died.

### Precautions Against the Cholera.

Mr. A. Lay, our Commissioner of Customs, is taking all the steps that the limitations of an outpost will allow to prevent the introduction of infection, and we are not without hope of his succeeding. Even the District Magistrate, being an enlightened man, has expressed his willingness to render every assistance in isolation of any sporadic cases that may occur, his desire, like everybody else's, being to keep the port clean.

### The Postage Question

is just now agitating the community, or rather the British part of it. Our last two home mails have been heavily taxed by the Chinese Imperial Post on their being sent down here. It is difficult for us to understand why French, German and American home letters should be delivered free, but that a British letter stamped with a penny stamp should be taxed twelve cents. Seeing that it makes no difference to the Imperial Posts whether the home fee be a penny or a shilling, and that they already bring the French mail for twenty-five centimes, or less than nine cents, it seems odd that they should single out Britishers for so excessive a charge. If the Imperial Posts can carry the mails of other nations free it seems scarcely just that Britishers should be not only excluded from a like privilege, but in addition be mulcted in so heavy a penalty. When the Imperial Posts were established, your correspondent expressed his delight at this forward step. Had he anticipated that such a step would crush his and other people's toes so cruelly his delight would have been expressed in other terms. However unfair it may be to single out British letters for taxation, few Britishers would have felt objection to paying ordinary domestic postage from Shanghai, to the letters' destination, still less if the letters from other nations were treated in similar fashion, but to charge twelve times the ordinary domestic rate gives pause. We are sure that if the attention of the Inspector-General is drawn to the matter he will speedily adjust the injustice.

### The Tennis Tournament

which was to have taken place on the 26th and which the rain prevented came off on Monday. The prizes, a handsome tea-cloth for the lady and a silver match box for the gentleman, were given by Mrs. Lay. Ten pairs competed, each lady being handicapped with a gentleman, so that the pairs were as nearly equal as possible in scoring ability. The play was remarkably close throughout, most of the sets reaching five all. The fortunate winners were Mrs. Greene and Mr. Upward, who played admirably together, and well earned the handsome prizes they obtained.

**CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.**—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

## WUSUEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

27th June.

### A Horrible Crime.

The ways in which a Chinese wreaks his vengeance on those who have offended him are many, but none can be more terrible than that just adopted by a monk in this town. He was for some time in charge of the Hsia Miao here, but his conduct was so vile that he was sent away from the place and has been at a temple in the country. The monk who reported on his bad conduct, opium-smoking and whoredom, was a Kiangsi man, about forty years of age and scholarly. A few days back the senior returned from the country, engaged for 4,000 cash the services of eight men to hold his victim, and then going with them to the temple, secured his foe and dug out both his eyes with some sharp weapon. When news of the crime got abroad the criminal was seized and is now in the Hsien yamen awaiting trial by the county mandarin and the Buddhist official.

### A Deliberate Murder.

Less than a month ago a shopkeeper on the street, who is famous for his acts of benevolence to the poor and sick, announced his intention of purchasing a shop and presenting it to the Guild who give away collins and medicines. Up to now the Guild has had no premises of its own, and the offer was accepted with gratitude. The donor had entered into negotiations for the purchase of a shop that was suitable, but a second man, a cousin of the donor, wanted to purchase the same premises and succeeded in outbidding the first. After a vain search for other premises at the same price and equally suitable, the donor found that people on the street were saying that he had let his cousin buy the premises in order to get out of his promise to give them to the Guild. He called on the writer in a very excited state to say that his cousin had stolen his name for good works from him and to ask that the church would aid him to wage a lawsuit against the cousin. The writer of course declined to help him and urged him to seek for other premises. This he promised to do, but subsequent taunts have proved too much for him, and having armed himself with a knife and chosen a time when his cousin was out, he called at the house and stabbed his cousin's wife to death in her bed. The murderer will be tried shortly for his crime, but he is doubtless solacing himself in truly Chinese fashion with the thought that he has cleared away the stain from his reputation for good works!

### Expelling the False.

Father Mondaini having been removed to a Bishopric in Hunan, his successor has arrived and the nominal Roman Catholics are having a lively time. In the interval between the departure of the one priest and the arrival of his successor a new Catholic Church sprang into existence! Large fees were charged for admission and the initiated were informed that the new priest would run all their lawsuits. Alas for the subscribers! The new priest has repudiated the whole concern and the leaders of it are in hot water. The leaders of the church at Wusueh have also got into trouble. The priest on his visit put out a notice that he was prepared to listen to any complaints that the heathen might have against the nominal Catholics. The result was that charges were made and six of the users of the Catholic name now languish in gaol. The principal offender was sentenced by the Mandarin to receive 400 blows. The yamen runners laid them on with such energy that he offered large sums to escape, but the runners remembered times in the past when they had suffered at his hands and declined the money with thanks.

Everyone is amused at his fate. Energetic action on the part of all missionaries against the hundreds who are missing the name of the Church is urgently needed both in Protestant and Catholic circles, and we rejoice that a beginning has been made at Wusueh.

### The Anti-Catholic League.

Doubts have been thrown on the information that I gave in your columns as to the existence of the Anti-Catholic Tichu Hui, but I have this week had further confirmation of its existence. And the Mei Chiao that I mentioned has also been prominent again, for the priest has ferreted out the names of the local leaders and at his instigation warrants have been issued against them by the Mandarin. After this we shall not hear of it again for some time.

### Instead of the Lottery.

There are no lottery tickets issued now, but, instead, rather over 600 cash a picul has been added to the grain tax. The officials have decided that no demands shall be made against the Christians for the lottery tickets that were formerly assigned to them. At the same time one cannot but feel that the populace have got out of the frying pan into the fire. The new tax has already caused the price of grain to rise. The cheapest rice—rice which last year, before the floods, sold 22 cash a "shên"—now sells at 45 cash. The dealers say that the price, will rise still higher before this year's crop comes into the market. Happily the weather has thus far been splendid and the crop bids fair to be a good one. But in the meanwhile the condition of the poor is desperate. They are living on roots and wild vegetables to a large extent.

## NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Hongkong, 28th June.

The great and long-looked for event of the week, the Coronation celebrations, owing to the lamented illness of His Majesty King Edward VII., did not of course come off. So soon as the news of the operation and the consequent indefinite postponement of the Coronation had been made by Reuter on the 25th inst., a special meeting of the Legislative Council was summoned, when His Excellency Sir William Gascoigne announced that, though up to that time—before noon—he was without official information, there could be no doubt of the sad intelligence, and so far as the Government were concerned the admirable programme drawn up for the celebration of the Coronation would have to be abandoned, one item only being retained, the tea in the City Hall on Saturday to the children. His Excellency also suggested that instead of the Coronation service at St. John's Cathedral an Intercessory Service should be held at the same hour, viz., 11 a.m. on the 26th inst. In accordance with a suggestion made, moreover, a telegram was dispatched by the Acting Governor to the Colonial Office expressing the sympathy of the Colony with the Royal Family in the sudden affliction that had fallen upon them. After the expression of their sympathy by several of the unofficial members, the Council adjourned.

### The Intercessory Service

was held on the 26th inst., when His Excellency the Acting Governor, the members of Council and the members of the Coronation Committee attended. The Cathedral was well filled, and an impressive service took place, at which all the local clergy assisted, the Rev. C. H. Hickling, of Union Church, reading the second lesson. The Ven. Archdeacon Banister preached the sermon.

During the Litany a regrettable accident occurred. An iron wheel belonging to the punkah overhead fell and struck the Hon. C. W. Dickson on the back of the head, causing a scalp wound which bled profusely. Mr. Dickson went to the vestry where his wound was attended to by Colonel Hughes and Dr. Ho Kai.

### The Coronation Honours.

Although His Majesty was not crowned he seems to have given orders that the honours he had intended to dispense should be distributed, for news arrived on the 26th inst. that Sir Thos. Jackson had been created a baronet, that the Hon. C. P. Chater had been knighted, and that Dr. Ho Kai, M.L.C., had been made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order. The news was received with much satisfaction, and a telegram was dispatched to London to Mr. Chater from a gathering of his friends conveying their hearty congratulations.

### The New Members of Council.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd inst., the two newly nominated members, Messrs. G. W. F. Playfair and R. Shewan, were sworn in, and the latter immediately proceeded to find his voice. He first raised a question on the minutes, which he had noticed only contained the questions put without the replies being given. It was pointed out that these were printed in "Hansard," and the Harbour Master drew attention to the fact that they were given on the public prints, after which the matter dropped. But Mr. Shewan found further opportunities later on. He queried the manner in which the supplementary vote for miscellaneous services was stated, and on the second reading of an Ordinance for the naturalisation of one Ku Fai-Shan, who rejoined in three different aliases, he expressed the opinion that one name was sufficient. After some little discussion, Mr. Shewan's suggestion was ruled out of order, the Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. Shewan was perhaps too eager to make himself heard and prove that he had no intention of being a silent member, but I think he was on the lines of common sense when he protested against a Chinaman's aliases being recognised and registered by Ordinance. This system should be abolished. Hongkong is a British Colony, and in no part of the British Empire, so far as I am aware, is a man allowed to register a variety of names. This system among Chinese of having aliases is absolutely pernicious, and gives rise to a great deal of confusion in the Law Courts. It also opens a very wide door to fraud, and, whatever the practice in China, it ought not to be officially recognised here. On the contrary, it would be a measure of sound precaution for all Chinese to be registered by one name, and to be prohibited from using any other in public matters or in business relations.

Mr. Playfair contented himself with giving notice of intention to ask a question relative to the steps being taken to enlarge the storage for water supply.

### Legal Appointments.

On the 24th inst., the new Attorney-General (Hon. Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley) arrived by the steamer Yawata Maru from Fiji via Australian ports. Consequent on his arrival, Mr. Wise resumed his seat on the Bench as Puisne Judge, and Mr. Sercombe Smith, who had been acting in that capacity, left for England on the 25th inst. per Empress of India, on a year's leave of absence.

### The Chamber of Commerce.

At the last monthly meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held on the 13th inst., the Hon. C. S. Sharp was elected Chairman and Mr. W. Poate Vice-Chairman. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Chairman proposed the follow-

ing resolution:—"Resolved that this Committee hereby records its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. T. B. Whitehead throughout the long period, from 1890 to the present time, during which he represented the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council of Hongkong, and expresses its profound regret at the loss sustained by the Chamber through his departure from the Colony." Mr. Sharp spoke in terms of strong appreciation of Mr. Whitehead's labours in connection with the Council, and wished for him a similar sphere of usefulness at home. Mr. Wilcox, who seconded the resolution, referred to Mr. Whitehead's services to the Chamber as a member for many years of the General Committee, and said that he had been prolific in valuable suggestions, instancing some of the more important. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

### The Sanitary Board and the Housing of the Population.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held on the 24th inst., it was proposed by the President that a Sub-Committee, consisting of the President, Colonel Hughes, and Mr. Lau Chu-pak, be appointed to consider and report upon the joint report of Professor Simpson and Mr. Chadwick on the housing of the population of Hongkong. Mr. Badeley seconded. Mr. Osborne opposed this motion and moved an amendment that the report, which deals with matters of more than ordinary importance, should be considered by the whole Board in committee. This was seconded by Mr. Fung Wa-chuen, but the resolution was, on being put to the meeting, carried by 4 to 3.

### Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

The report for presentation at the annual meeting of the shareholders in the above Company, fixed on the 8th prox., has been issued. It shows that the balance at credit of profit and loss after deducting directors' fees, amounts to \$62,737.96, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 8 per cent on capital, absorbing \$36,000, to write off plant account for depreciation \$25,462.57, and to carry forward the balance of \$1,275.39 to new account. This is a distinct improvement on the previous year, when only 7 per cent was paid and \$1,030 carried forward.

### A Chinese Maternity Hospital for Hongkong.

The great mortality among parturient Chinese women and children in this Colony has for some years had the attention of those interested in the welfare of the Chinese community, and it is now proposed to erect a hospital for maternity cases to be affiliated to the Nethersole Hospital. Subscriptions for the purpose have been raised both here and in England, and plans for the new building have been submitted to, and passed by the Public Works Department. In these plans provision is made for one large general ward and two private wards, as also for Chinese nurses who will be instructed in Western methods of treatment. The sum required for the building is \$12,000 and another \$1,500 for furniture and instruments. Further subscriptions are invited, the amount raised so far not being sufficient for the purpose.

### Daring Robbery with Violence.

A most daring robbery was perpetrated by Chinese on the morning of the 25th inst. A Chinese contractor was sitting in his shop, No. 9, Hollywood Road, when three men suddenly entered, seized him and carried him into the basement of the premises, where they gagged him, and while one mounted guard the other two ransacked the premises and collected booty to the value of some \$3,000 which they carried off. When they were gone the contractor hastened to the Police Station and reported the outrage, with the result



that one of the ruffians was arrested and about \$500 of the spoil found in his possession. The other rogues are still at large.

### Naval Intelligence.

There are few movements of men-of-war to report during the week. The only arrival was that of the Japanese cruiser Chihaya on the 23rd inst., from Amoy; while the only departure was that of the German gunboat Luchs from Canton.

The British transport Nurani, having on board the 30th Baluchis, arrived here from Shanghai on the 27th inst.

### Sad Death at Swatow.

Intelligence reached Hongkong on the 25th inst., of the sudden death at Swatow of Mr. H. Matheson Brown, agent at that port for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The deceased was attacked by cholera and died on the 24th. He had only lately been sent hence to take up the post at Swatow, and Mrs. Brown proceeded at the same time to Japan for a short trip for the benefit of her health, and is now on her way back. Much sympathy is felt with the young widow in her unexpected bereavement.

## LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

30th May.

### Waiting for Peace.

On Wednesday Mr. Balfour is to tell us finally whether we are to have peace. Of that there is only the "shadow of a doubt." In spite of all warnings not to be too sanguine everybody is confidently expecting that it will be peace. Whether that confidence is well placed your readers will know long before this letter reaches them. At present the Boer leaders are at Vereeniging communicating to the delegates the results of their conference with Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner. If peace is concluded, the only people dissatisfied will be the Boer Junta in Europe. Dr. Leyds has been compelled to admit that he knows nothing of what is going on. Whether the British authorities in South Africa have declined to recognise the Junta, or whether the Boer leaders have themselves refused to allow their future to depend in any way on Mr. Kruger and the others who sought safety in flight has yet to be seen.

### Peace and the Budget.

Mr. Balfour created considerable sensation three days ago by announcing the postponement of the Finance Bill on the ground that it would be inconvenient to discuss the Budget "while other things are in the balance." What he meant of course was "while peace and war are in the balance;" but the conclusion to which most people came was that there were differences of opinion in the Cabinet as to what course should be adopted in regard to the Budget if peace were declared. Last night Mr. Balfour referred to these conclusions and characterised them as an absurd deduction from his statement. He did not, however, deny in so many words that there were differences of opinion in the Cabinet. When Sir Michael Hicks-Beach introduced his Budget he explained that even if the war came to an end sooner than was expected all the money he asked for would still be required, as the cost of pacification, of bringing home troops and of distributing bonuses among them would be great. But he can hardly have contemplated the conclusion of the war before the Finance Bill was passed. The corn tax and the extra penny on the income tax together scarcely cover a month's war expenditure, and there seems good ground for believing that there is at least a section of the Cabinet in favour of abandoning the

corn duty, if not the extra income tax. Possibly, however, the whole Cabinet has agreed to drop the tax. There can be no question of the unpopularity of the tax among the mass of the electorate, and very little doubt that to it the Government owe their recent defeat in the by-election at Bury.

### The Liberals' Opportunity.

To-day Lord Rosebery is making a great speech at Leeds, and the line which he will adopt may be gathered from a speech which he made at the National Liberal Club on Saturday. The "Times," which has loudly championed Lord Rosebery as the coming leader of a strong patriotic Imperialist opposition is deeply disappointed at this speech, though it is difficult to see why. Lord Rosebery has not modified in the smallest degree his recent pronouncements on the war and Home Rule. He believes the war to be just and Home Rule to be impossible; but in the main he is strongly opposed to the Government. If he were not, what chance would he have of becoming leader of the Opposition Party? Lord Rosebery condemns the Government for their refusal of an enquiry at the present time into the Remounts scandals, and for their action in regard to Mr. Cartwright, who, it will be remembered, was refused permission to leave South Africa after he had served his sentence for libelling Lord Kitchener. He denounces the corn tax, and he condemns utterly the main principles of the Education Bill. On these and other questions he declares that the Liberal Party have an opportunity for a strong and united attack upon the Government such as has not been open to them since they were last in power. The speech has given great satisfaction to the Liberal Party, since it entirely dispels the reports that the ex-Premier contemplated casting in his lot with the Liberal Unionists.

### "C. B." and his "Methods of Barbarism."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was booked to address a Liberal meeting two days later; but to the disappointment of the party generally he entirely ignored Lord Rosebery's speech and devoted the greater part of his speech to another long winded and unconvincing defence of his attitude in regard to the conduct of the war. He still maintains that he has said nothing in derogation of the British Army, and that what he described as methods of barbarism were duties imposed on the army by the Government and carried out by the soldiers with faithful discipline but with loathing and disgust. Everybody knows of course that farm-burning and the other "methods," to which Sir Henry objects are military measures for which the military authorities and not the Government must be primarily responsible; but Sir Henry persistently ignores this fact and then complains bitterly because he gets no credit for his repeated protestations that he honours the army. However, on the Education Bill, the Corn Duty and other matters of practical politics he and Lord Rosebery are at one; and there is very little doubt that when peace has been declared a reconciliation between them will be effected.

### Coronation Guests.

It wants still four weeks to the Coronation, but distinguished Colonial and foreign guests from distant parts of the world are arriving almost daily. Indian Rajahs with more or less unpronounceable names are already here in numbers, the only one of them of whom the British public knows anything worth mentioning being Sir Pertab Singh, Rajah of Idar, who got his K.C.B. after his return from China last year, and who has been made an A.D.C. to the King, having formerly served him in that capacity when His Majesty was Prince of Wales. Prince Chen arrived at Dover and came on to

London yesterday. He, like the Rajahs, is not at present accorded the full honours of a Coronation guest, for he has arrived too soon for that; but the King's Master of the Ceremonies, Sir W. J. Colville, was at the station to greet him, and of course Sir Halliday Macartney and the staff of the Chinese Legation in London were there as well, except for Sir Chih Chen, who is unwell, and his successor, who has not yet received his credentials. The Prince will have his headquarters at the Hotel Cecil, but will, it is understood, make a tour of the principal towns of England in the month which precedes the great ceremony. Another interesting visitor is King Lewanika, the paramount chief of the Royal Barotsis, who will possibly be the only King besides King Edward in the Royal procession, since it is not the custom for European sovereigns to attend each others' coronations. Lewanika was guilty of shocking cruelties before he submitted himself to the overlordship of the British sovereign, but he is said to be a "reformed character" now though he has never adopted Christianity. He encourages conversion among his subjects, but he objects to embrace the true religion himself because it would involve the putting away of eleven of his twelve wives.

### The First Test Match.

The first of the five matches between Australia and All England began yesterday at Birmingham, and so far it has been prolific of sensations. First the three great "English" batsmen, MacLaren, Fry and Ranjitsinhji were all out when the score had reached 35, of which they three had contributed 22. Things looked very bad for England then; but owing largely to a fine innings of 138 by Tyldesley (who, however, was twice badly missed at 43). The score was taken up to 351 for nine wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. This morning rain fell heavily, and it was nearly three before a start was made. Then, when Crockwood and Rhodes, the two "not-outs" had added another 25, MacLaren declared, the Australians went to the wickets, and in little more than an hour and a-half were all out for 36. To-morrow, with ten wickets to fall, they have 332 runs to make to avert a single innings defeat; and they have now shown such wonderful powers of pulling a match out of the fire that no one would like to bet much against a draw even if the weather should be fine. Of course the match will be in no sense "a test," since the visitors have had all the bad luck; but it will nevertheless raise our hopes of gaining at least the "rub," and it is a triumph for Rhodes, to whose bowling the Australian collapse was mainly due.

### Meetings.

## THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Thursday, the 19th of June, 1902, there were present: Messrs. W. G. Bayne (Chairman), S. A. Hardoon, R. Inglis, H. R. Kinneir, P. F. Iwers, C. O. Liddell, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, E. Quackenbush and the Secretary.

**Public Recreation Ground:**—Decided to recommend to the Committee of the Public Recreation Ground that in future permits be issued for the use of the ground by foreign troops and that the Officers Commanding the various contingents be notified accordingly.

**Town Hall:**—The Council sanctions the appointment of Mr. G. W. Davies of the Tax Department to be custodian of this

building in the place of the late Mr. Skinner.

**S. V. C. Reserve Company:**—Twelve months' leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant H. W. G. Hayter.

**S. V. C. Medical Staff:**—The Commission of Major Milles, M. S., as Principal Medical Officer is authorised to be renewed upon his return from leave.

**S. V. C. Commissions:**—Upon the recommendation of the Officer Commanding a commission as Honorary Second Lieutenant is issued to Mr. M. A. Valenz, the Municipal Bandmaster.

**Electrical Department Staff:**—The Council is informed that Mr. A. H. Blagden has arrived from England and has now taken up his duties as Assistant Electrical Engineer.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

#### POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 14th of June, 1902.

| Offences.                                                       | No. of Apprehensions. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Breach of Municipal Regulations .....                           | 83                    |
| Burglary .....                                                  | 2                     |
| Cutting and Wounding .....                                      | 1                     |
| Embezzlement .....                                              | 4                     |
| Furious Riding and/or Driving .....                             | 3                     |
| Gambling .....                                                  | 4                     |
| Kidnapping .....                                                | 1                     |
| Larceny from Dwellings, etc. ....                               | 51                    |
| Miscellaneous Cases .....                                       | 456                   |
| Ricsha Licenses suspended .....                                 | 254                   |
| "    confiscated .....                                          | 99                    |
| Wheelbarrow Licenses suspended .....                            | 58                    |
| Hand Cart .....                                                 | 2                     |
| Beggars, Hawkers, and Ragpickers ..                             | 711                   |
| Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police ..... | 1,729                 |
| Chinese dead bodies found in streets ..                         | 26                    |
| Stray dogs captured .....                                       | 26                    |

A. M. BOISRAGON, Capt.,  
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

#### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

##### Notification of Infectious Disease.

Cases reported as having occurred among non-Chinese population of 7,000; and deaths registered among Chinese population of 350,000, during the week ending 29th June.

| Cases               | Deaths.  |
|---------------------|----------|
| Non-Chinese.        | Chinese. |
| Small-pox .....     | 20       |
| Cholera .....       | 113      |
| Typhoid Fever ..... | ...      |
| Diphtheria .....    | 2        |
| Scarlet Fever ..... | 6        |
| Tuberculosis .....  | 0        |

The incidence of Cholera is less than during the previous week. It would appear that the stricter observance of the Public Health Rules has not been without effect in limiting the number of cases among the resident foreign population.

A. STANLEY,  
Health Officer.

#### Senior Consul Correspondence.

Consular Service, U. S. A.  
Shanghai, 1st July, 1902.

SIR,—I am instructed by my Colleagues to hand you herewith a copy of "Provisional Rules defining the Jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts of the French and International Settlements of Shanghai." These were agreed to by the Consular Body and the Taotai on June 10th, 1902 and received the approval of the Diplomatic Body in Peking on June 28th, 1902; and therefore have the force of law in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai.

I am, Sir, &c,

JOHN GOODNOW,  
Senior Consul.

W. G. BAYNE, Esq.

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Provisional Rules for defining the respective Jurisdictions of the Mixed Courts of the International and French Settlements adopted by the Consular Body of Shanghai, June 10th, 1902, for reference to the Diplomatic Body at Peking.

- 1.—In all civil cases between Chinese the Plaintiff will follow the defendant, and will sue him before the Mixed Court of his, the defendant's residence.
- 2.—In all criminal cases where foreigners are not concerned and in all Police cases against Chinese residents in the Settlements, the Mixed Court of the Settlement in which the crime or contravention has been committed is alone competent.

N.B. The above two clauses include cases where the defendant or accused is in the employ of a foreigner, the countersignature of the Consular representative of the national concerned being as heretofore to be obtained.

t.—In Mixed Civil cases.

3. a. If the Plaintiff is a foreigner not of French nationality and the Chinese defendant is a resident of the International Settlement, he is to be sued before the Mixed Court of the International Settlement.

b. If the Plaintiff is French and the Chinese defendant is a resident of the French Settlement he is to be sued before the Mixed Court of the French Settlement.

c. If the Plaintiff is a foreigner—not of French Nationality—and the Chinese defendant is a resident of the French Settlement, the latter shall be sued before the Mixed Court of the International Settlement, whose warrant or summons for his appearance after countersignature by the French Consul-General will be executed or served by the runners of the International Mixed Court with the assistance of the Police of the French Settlement, without previous hearing in the Mixed Court of the French Settlement.

d. If the Plaintiff is French and the Chinese defendant is a resident of the International Settlement the latter shall be sued before the Mixed Court of the French Settlement, whose warrant or summons for his appearance, after countersignature by the Senior Consul, will be executed or served by the runners of the French Mixed Court with the assistance of the Police of the International Settlement, without previous hearing in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement.

4.—In criminal cases where a foreigner—not of French nationality—is complainant, the Mixed Court of the International Settlement is competent; if a Frenchman is the complainant, the Mixed Court of the French Settlement is competent.

The provisions under clause 3, c and d as to executing warrants also apply under this clause.

JOHN GOODNOW,  
Senior Consul.

This does not affect or change in any way the present system whereby all warrants of the Mixed Court of the International Settlement are to be countersigned by the Senior Consul before their execution by the Yamen runners with the assistance of the Police.

J. G.

#### ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS AND MOTOR OMNIBUSES.

In April last the Council requested the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers to appoint an independent expert to report on this question.

The following Report has been submitted by Mr. J. Swinburne, M. Inst. C.E., the expert appointed, and is forwarded by the Council for publication.

The question on which I have been asked to report, is

"Whether any motor omnibus undertaking actually works well compared with other systems of electric traction."

Several maps, plans, photographs and various particulars relative to Shanghai have been submitted to me and I have also gained information regarding the conditions obtaining in Shanghai from a gentleman acquainted with the town.

I gather from the pamphlet of the Proposed Tramway Concession, that the Municipal Council desires the report to assist their decision in accepting tenders for the installation of a traction system and not with any view of undertaking the work themselves.

In dealing with the various systems, therefore, I will consider more particularly the advantages likely to accrue to the Municipality, when the undertaking is worked by an independent party.

I have thought it best to give a wide interpretation to the question submitted to me, rather than risk the omission of information which might prove serviceable, by restricting my report to too narrow limits.

Motor omnibuses may be classed as follows:—

(1) Omnibuses carrying their own source of power.

(a) Electric.

(b) Petrol.

(c) Steam (with coal or oil fuel).

(2) Electric omnibuses obtaining power from an overhead line, being in fact electric trolley cars without rails.

All these systems are comparatively new, and some are now being worked only in isolated cases or not at all.

Electric cars, deriving their energy from accumulators on the cars, have been tried and have generally proved failures financially. Both in London and in Paris electric cabs were tried and abandoned. They have now been put on the streets in Cologne, but have been running only a very short time. I know of no omnibus system worked by electric cars.

Petrol omnibuses have proved more successful. A service has been running in London for some months of waggonettes from Piccadilly Circus to Putney, also at Folkestone, Bournemouth, Tunbridge Wells, Portsmouth; there are also some services running on the Continent, for instance, the service run by Dietrich and Cie. from Lunerville to Blamont. These petrol omnibuses are all of small size, carrying from 8-12 passengers.

Steam omnibuses have hitherto always been employed for heavy loads or for cars of large seating capacity. Thornycroft double-decked omnibuses have been running on trial in London for two or three months, from Hammersmith to Oxford Circus; the car seats 36 persons. Some De Dion-Bouton steam cars are running in Spain. Trials, in which my partner, Mr. Baillie took part, were made on the Italian Riviera, of steam char-a-bancs seating 24 persons.

For a town service omnibuses seating 20-30 persons are essential, and I know of no service of cars of this size, carrying their own source of power, except steam-cars.

The principal advantages of omnibuses as compared with tram-cars are:—

(1) The omnibus is not confined to a fixed line of rails and consequently does not impede the traffic to the same extent as a tramcar.

(2) There is no overhead construction, which in certain cases may be objectionable, in spoiling the appearance of the street, and in impeding the use of fire-escapes. Further where overhead telephone lines are run without metallic return the varying current in the tramway lines may cause disturbance.

(3) There is no danger of injury to underground pipes from electrolysis.

(4) The capital required for the undertaking is comparatively small.

(5) In the case of the undertaking proving a failure financially, the omnibuses (which represent the major part of the capital expended) can be removed and run in another locality.

(6) The lines of route can be varied at will, and, if required, changed according to the season. On special occasions and holidays, a service can be run temporarily along any route. A service can be instituted along a new route without hesitation, and if found not to pay expenses, the cars can be changed to another route. With tramcars, the heavy capital expenditure of laying the permanent way requires the assurance of sufficient traffic before a new route is instituted.

(7) Rails, which are objectionable to other wheeled traffic, are avoided by the use of omnibuses.

(8) The danger attendant on the breakage of trolley wires is absent in an omnibus service.

(9) The possibility of damage to telephone and telegraph apparatus is absent, but may occur with an overhead trolley wire by a telephone and telegraph wire breaking and falling across the trolley wire.

To examine these points in detail, and in reference to the town of Shanghai:—

(1) The freedom of an omnibus is only important where the traffic is congested or where the roads are narrow. In the central parts of London the hindrance to other traffic which tramcars would prove prohibits their use, and this objection is felt very much in certain districts, such as Islington, where the traffic is considerable.

I have carefully examined on the plans the routes in Shanghai along which it is proposed to run services, and have informed myself of the nature of the traffic along them. From what I understand of the conditions, and from the fact that the arrangement of streets lends itself to a convenient disposition of loop lines where the streets are narrow, I do not think that there would be any objection to the employment of tramcars on this score.

I note in the published conditions of the proposed tramways, that three bridges must be widened, and five others if the track be double. With omnibuses, it would probably be unnecessary to widen all these. Strengthening of the bridges would probably be as necessary for omnibuses as for tramcars.

(2) From the description of "Present Electrical Undertaking" in the conditions published for the proposed tramways I see that the electric lighting wires are carried on wooden poles. From this I conclude that the Municipal Council would have no objection on aesthetic grounds to standards for trolley wires.

As regards possible disturbance of the telephone, I see on page 282 of the Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1897, that trouble had been experienced from the electric light circuits, which in the Foreign Settlement carry alternate currents. I note further that the Telephone Company was, at the end of 1897, erecting a common metallic return, and was engaged in negotiations with a view to erecting individual metallic returns. Also that the Municipal Council is offering a concession for an improved telephone service.

I conclude therefore that, if not already done, individual metallic circuits will be installed in the near future, and consequently that overhead tramway lines would not be objectionable on this score.

(3) The injury caused to gas and water pipes through electrolysis by leakage currents may be serious if precautions be not taken to keep the difference of potential between the rails and earth everywhere small.

The Board of Trade rules which are specified by the Municipal Council enjoin limits to the difference of potential which in my opinion render the electrolysis negligible in amount. The danger increases with the size of pipes and their proximity to the rails. I gather that in Shanghai, though the metal pipes are laid near the surface, that their sizes are small, and if the Board of Trade regulations be followed, I do not think it likely that the pipes would be appreciably injured.

(4) and (5). These points are more closely connected with the undertaker's interests, than with those of the Council.

It must, however, be remembered that in the case of a tramway large capital expenditure on permanent way and overhead construction constitutes a very substantial guarantee of the good faith of the undertakers. The capital is practically non-recoverable, and any undertaker would make the outlay only after assuring himself of a probable return of, say, 7% at least. Even if the enterprise proved a failure financially his estimate would hardly be so far wrong that the return was less than one or two per cent, and at this figure it would always be worth his while to continue working the service, rather than lose the capital.

On the other hand, in an omnibus undertaking, the excess of receipts over expenses need be but small to pay interest on the comparatively small capital. Consequently if the receipts be but slightly less than those expected, the undertaking may return an unremunerative interest, or even run at a loss. In such a case the undertaker would probably cease running the service and remove the cars, or, if the Council have a lien over them, go into liquidation.

An abandonment of the enterprise is of course injurious to the town and the Council; if the service ceases, the public suffers inconvenience, and the fact that one enterprise has failed depreciates the value of the Concession.

The advantages attributed to omnibuses under (4) and (5) must then be regarded as advantages to the undertakers, but as disadvantages from the point of view of the Council. In the case of an omnibus undertaking the Council might find it advisable to modify the foot note to clause 44, in the conditions for the proposed tramways.

(6) The possibility of transferring omnibuses from one line of route to another is a very real advantage. It enables the routes where a service is really needed to be determined by experiment. The importance of this advantage would of course be different in different towns, and in the case of Shanghai the Council is best able to estimate its value.

(7) The objection to rails is that wheels of carriages when crossing them at an acute angle may be caught either against the side of the rail or in the groove, and pass over with a jerk which is injurious to the carriage, and which increases the difficulty of threading in and out of traffic. Catching in the groove of the rails affects carriages only, not carts or other broad-wheeled vehicles, and with the narrow grooves now usual is but little felt. Catching against the sides of the rails is possible only when the road is out of repair, and is worn down near the rails. It affects all kinds of vehicles, but the remedy is obvious.

(8) Trolley wires are always liable to break, and their rupture cannot be guarded against. Any danger from breakage is practically confined to that of electric shocks to persons and horses. The ordinary pressure of 500 volts is injurious to persons only in exceptional cases, or when good contact is made to both poles. Fatal accidents have occurred, but are very rare, and in comparison with the inevitable accidents in running down foot-passengers are negligible. Accidents due to electric shock when not fatal are unimportant.

Horses are more sensitive to electric shock than persons, but cases are rare where horses have been killed.

(9) This danger can be guarded against by the use of guard wires and other protective devices, and, if proper precaution be taken, the risk of injury is very small.

I will now turn to the disadvantages of omnibuses compared with tramcars.

These may be enumerated as follows:—

(1) Omnibuses wear the Council's roads, while tramcars wear the undertaker's rails.

(2) The noise occasioned by omnibuses is considerable, both from the engine and gears and from the passage along the road.

(3) Petrol and oil-fired cars may give rise to smell.

(4) The running of an omnibus on roads is not nearly so smooth as that of a tramcar on rails. For this reason omnibuses are less comfortable to passengers both on account of the jolting, and of the rattling of windows, etc., caused by it.

(5) By reason of the complexity of the machinery omnibuses are more liable to break down than tramcars. (This does not apply to electric cars).

(6) Omnibuses are subject to "skidding" more especially on wet and slippery roads.

To examine these points in greater detail:—

(1) The wear and tear to the road by the passage of heavy motor vehicles is considerable, and is increased in the case of an omnibus which has continually to stop and start. The weight of a motor omnibus is considerable, being from 1½ to 3 tons according to size; the force required to move this is all exerted between the rim of the wheel and the road, and causes wear by the slip of one over the other. This is the cause of wear of rails by tramcar wheels. With omnibuses there is the further cause of wear due to the hammering of wheels on the road caused by passing over irregularities.

The wear is less with rubber tyres, and very much less with pneumatic tyres.

(2) The noise accompanying omnibuses may be divided into that due to the machinery and that caused by any heavy vehicle passing along a road.

In electric cars, the machinery noise is small, and similar to that in tramcars. In steam cars, the noise is more, but when new not excessive. It may however become objectionable if the engine and gears be not kept in good repair. In petrol cars, the noise is generally far greater, and when the parts are worn may be very objectionable.

The noise caused by the car itself depends of course very much on the nature of the road, and the conditions of its surface. It is greatly in excess of any horse-drawn vehicle, because the car is equal in weight to the heaviest carts or vans, and yet goes at a greater speed than light carriages. Further the multiplicity of parts gives rise to rattling, which increases as the car becomes worn. As with the wear on roads this latter noise is less with rubber tyres and very much less with pneumatic tyres.

With tramcars the noise is due (putting aside the hum of motors and gears as negligible) to the car running over the rails, and to the trolley wheel running along the wires. Neither noise is sufficient to be objectionable, and a tramcar in this respect is certainly less objectionable than a horse omnibus.

(3) Neither electric or coal-fired steam cars give rise to smell. Petrol and oil-fired steam cars do not necessarily smell, but the fact remains that they very frequently do leave a trail of petrol odour behind them. This is more especially so with petrol cars.

(4) Smoothness of running is I think the principal advantage which tramcars possess over omnibuses, and it is a very important advantage. Comfort and speed are the two baits for tempting passengers, and the large increase of traffic which invariably follows where an electric tram service is substituted for a horse omnibus service is in my opinion as much due to the former as to the latter.



With omnibuses the smoothness of running depends very much on the condition of the road. Roads are usually allowed to wear to a certain point and are then relaid; it is generally impracticable to keep a road permanently in good repair by continual "touching up." Before re-laying, the jolting of a two-ton vehicle, going at say ten miles per hour, may be very unpleasant.

Petrol cars have an objectionable feature, in respect to shaking, which is not shared by electric or steam cars; this is that when the car is stopped the motor continues to run loose, and, as it receives a motive impulse once only in 8 or 10 revolutions, the shaking of the car consequent on the irregular motion is very unpleasant.

In any closed omnibus, the rattling is generally enough to make conversation difficult, but as with the noise, this and the jolting are less with rubber and very much less with pneumatic tyre-wheels.

(5) The consideration of trustworthiness is a very important one, but existing motor omnibus services have proved fairly satisfactory in this respect. Freedom from breakdown depends perhaps more on careful supervision than on anything else, and a well managed omnibus service can be made sufficiently trustworthy. It must be noted too that the breakdown of a tramcar is liable to disturb the service more than one occurring to an omnibus.

(6) All motor vehicles are subject to "skidding" when turning sharply, and when the tyres are pneumatic, the liability to skid is increased. In ordinary running, a capable driver should be able to avoid skidding, and the only danger likely to arise from it is at the hands of an unskilled driver, or when turning sharply to avoid a collision; this, though, is just the time when a skid may have serious consequences.

With tramcars of course line skidding is impossible.

In discussing these points, I have not touched on two questions of considerable importance, namely, speed and ability to stop quickly. I do not think that the advantage lies with any particular system in respect of these.

Speed, in a town service, depends mainly on the power available in starting and quickly getting up speed, and is really a question of the horse power in the car per ton weight. Electric and steam cars have an advantage over petrol cars in starting power, in that their motors are capable of exerting a large force when starting. Petrol motors have not this advantage, and must resort to the use of variable gears, which enable the reduction of speed between motor and wheel to be greater when starting than when running normally. The variable gears answer the purpose well, but are a source of trouble and expense.

As regards ability to stop quickly, both tramcars and motor cars can be fitted with brakes so powerful as to hold the wheels stationary. The limit of braking power is reached then, when the car wheels skid instead of turning. Tramcars skid along the rails rather more readily than do motor omnibuses, so that the latter have a slight advantage in this respect. Both kinds of car however can stop far more quickly than any horse-drawn vehicle.

The financial side of the question may not have a very direct interest for the Municipal Council, but indirectly it claims their attention. A service to be successful from the point of view of the travelling public should be successful also from the undertaker's point of view. If it be not so, the undertakers struggle after economy, diminish the staff to a minimum, neglect to repair cars, and in general give a far less satisfactory service than when a good profit admits of a more far-sighted policy.

The financial results of motor-omnibus services cannot be predicted with any certainty, as the experience gained does not

yet furnish sufficient data for an exact estimate. The doubtful part is the cost of repairs and maintenance. In electric tramways this is a very important item, forming as it does about one half of the total running expenses. In motor omnibus services, the running expenses are considerably higher, as are also the repair and maintenance expenses.

These expenses then will bear much the same proportion to the total expenses in the two systems of traction, and until experience has shown what percentage must be allowed for repairs and maintenance, any estimate of the cost of running must be regarded as approximate only.

In English electric tram services the costs are published yearly, and from the returns I have found that the average expenditure per car-mile run, for a car seating from 25 to 35 persons is:—

|                                 |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Running expenses .....          | 7.4 pence |
| Interest on capital at 5% ..... | 3.0 "     |
|                                 | 10.4 "    |

In motor omnibus services, no figures have ever been published giving the running expenses of a service run commercially. Many figures of costs are available, deduced from trial runs and from estimates compiled by manufacturers, but these must always be regarded as ideals of a lofty nature.

I may quote two instances; one is given by Dietrich and Cie. relative to motor omnibuses similar to those the company is running on a service from Luneville to Blamont. The cars seat 12 persons.

Cost per car-mile, in pence, assuming that the car runs 75 miles per day:—

|                                                    |      |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|
| Capital cost of car £515.                          |      |
| Interest at 5% per annum .....                     | 0.23 |
| Repairs, maintenance and depreciation at 20% ..... | 2.28 |
| Fuel (petrol) .....                                | 1.91 |
| Oil and sundries .....                             | 0.14 |
| Wages .....                                        | 1.15 |
| Insurance .....                                    | 0.18 |
| Total .....                                        | 5.89 |

These figures are given as estimated; not as the actual results of the service, and allow for no spare cars.

Another set of figures are given by the Thornycroft Steam Wagon Co. relating to their large double-decked steam omnibus which is now running between Hamersmith and Oxford Circus. The omnibus seats 36 persons. It is assumed that one spare omnibus is kept for every six omnibuses in service.

The capital cost of the omnibus is .....£850  
and that of one sixth of the spare is.....£142

making a total of .....£992

The following costs are in pence per car-mile, assuming the bus to run 75 miles per day:—

|                                                            |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Interest at 5 per cent per annum .....                     | 0.44 |
| Repairs, Maintenance and Depreciation at 20 per cent ..... | 2.60 |
| Fuel (coal) .....                                          | 1.71 |
| Oil and Sundries .....                                     | 0.23 |
| Wages .....                                                | 2.87 |
| Total .....                                                | 7.85 |

I have been able to ascertain the running expenses of a service of motor omnibuses which has been running perhaps longer than any other; the figures have been communicated to me in confidence and I am not at liberty to state their origin, but the cars are petrol driven and hold 2 persons; their prime cost is £500.

The expenses in pence per car-mile are:—

|                                        |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| Interest at 5 per cent per annum ..... | 0.2  |
| Running expenses .....                 | 14.4 |
| Total .....                            | 14.6 |

These figures obtained from actual commercial work are very different from the estimates I gave previously, and are more trustworthy. They relate however to petrol cars, and results of trials have shown that for heavy omnibuses, which run regularly, coal is very much cheaper fuel than petrol.

Assuming however that the cost were reduced by 2d. per car-mile by the use of steam cars, the running costs of an 8 seat omnibus are very high compared with the average of a 30 seat tramcar, even taking into account the interest on capital expenditure.

No comparison, however, can be fairly made without stating conditions. In the case of a long inter-urban line, where the headway would be large, the interest on capital per car-mile would be very heavy in the case of a tramcar, and the running costs including this interest might be higher for a tramcar service than for a motor omnibus service. The other extreme is a town service with a headway of a few minutes only. Here the interest on capital per car-mile is very small, and the tramcar service has a decided advantage.

This indicates that heavy traffic should be supplied by a tramcar service and a light traffic with long headway, by a motor omnibus service.

I will in conclusion summarise the various points dealt with above in detail. Taking first the advantages I have attributed to omnibuses:—

Nos. (1) and (2) are, I take it, of no great importance in the town of Shanghai.

Nos. (4) and (5) are, from the Council's point of view disadvantages rather than advantages.

Nos. (8) and (9) are not of sufficient importance to turn the scales in favour of one or the other system.

There remain (3), (6) and (7) as being, in my opinion, the principal advantages.

If the gas and water companies make no opposition to a tramway concession, (3) is an advantage only to the undertaker, not to the Council, the Council's drain-pipes and sewers being all of concrete or stoneware. In any case serious electrolysis is avoided by following the Board of Trade regulations.

The absence of rails is an undoubted advantage, though with small grooves and well-kept roads, they are not very objectionable.

The flexibility of an omnibus service and the power of varying routes at will constitutes I think the only real and important advantage which an omnibus service possesses over a tramway.

Turning now to the disadvantages, (5) and (6) need not weigh much in deciding on the system.

(3) Applies to petrol cars only and can be avoided.

(1) is important, but the wear and tear of roads can be compensated for in making the terms of the concession.

(2) and (4) constitute I think the real disadvantages. The noise affects the whole population, passengers and non-passengers, and the latter more especially might object very strongly to a noisy service. Rough running and jolting affects passengers only, but really determines the success of the service. Where there are alternative methods of travel, a service to be successful must compete in as many respects as possible. Cheapness is of course the main factor under which an omnibus service competes with carriages or jinrickshas, and a large class of the population will take the cheaper service irrespective of other factors. But there is always a class willing to pay for comfort, and these will be secured more readily by tramcars than by motor omnibuses.

When the service is more a country or suburban one, the conditions change somewhat. The noise of omnibuses is less when the roads are more open, and there are fewer inhabitants to object to it. Discomfort too may be of less importance, as in suburban routes the passengers are generally more regular, being business men going to and from their offices. Cheapness, when a daily cheapness, is more important than discomfort.

These two disadvantages however are minimised by the use of pneumatic tyres. Pneumatic tyres though are very costly in up-keep, and undertakers will if possible avoid employing them. Still some compensation is obtained for their heavy maintenance, in lessened wear and tear of the cars, and their very great advantage is easily realised by the bicyclist who can recall the days of solid tyres.

An intermediate course is open in adopting solid rubber tyres.

Of the different kinds of omnibuses—electric, petrol or steam—the electric is undoubtedly best from the passenger's point of view, but the expense of maintaining the accumulators has ruined all the enterprises with which I am acquainted. Accumulators, however, are making continual progress, and it is possible that in the near future electric omnibuses will prove a financial success. I think that the tenders proposing these cars should receive the Council's careful consideration, but venture to suggest that a substantial guarantee be required to prevent premature abandonment of the enterprise.

Petrol omnibuses have not hitherto, as far as I am aware been made in large sizes. An omnibus therefore, seating 25 or more persons, must be regarded as to some extent an experiment, and I think the Council would be wise in requiring a trial before accepting a tender proposing such cars.

Steam omnibuses, in the present state of the industry, give, in my opinion, most promise of success. If coal-fired, they have no offensive smell; in general they are less noisy than petrol cars (though the noisiness in all cars varies with the make); the cost of fuel is lower, and large cars, suitable for town service, are now on the market.

In the above, I have given the arguments for and against motor omnibuses in detail, so that the Municipal Council may have before it facts on which to base their opinion. Such opinion will have greater value than one given by me, who am ignorant of local conditions and of the Council's precise intentions. However, to conform to custom, I will give my own views on the matter as follows:—

In a town which gives promise of sufficient traffic, a service of electric tramcars is preferable to one of motor omnibuses. In outlying portions of the town, where the traffic is lighter, the receipts may not be sufficient to make tram routes in these parts pay for themselves. The tramway service is on this account restricted to the more frequented streets, and it is probable in fact, that in most town tramway systems, the best routes are worked at a good profit, while others are worked at a loss. Such routes, however, could be efficiently and profitably worked by a service of motor omnibuses, for in their case the headway can be increased with proportionate decrease in costs, while in the case of tramways increase in headway means decrease only in the running costs, and not in the comparatively large standing charges. For these reasons a town might best be served by a combination of the systems tramcars being run in the more frequented streets, and motor omnibuses in the less frequented. Such a combination would enable a larger area and more streets to be served by one or the other

system, than would be financially possible with a tramcar system alone.

At the commencement of the report I made mention of a system of motor omnibuses not carrying their own source of power. Two such systems are now working, each in a single case.

The cars are similar in every respect to an electric tramcar, with the exception that the wheels are tyred for road running and have steering gear; the power is supplied by a double trolley line supported on poles in the usual way.

In one system the car is provided with two trolley poles which are capable of swivelling round in all directions, and enable the car to deviate from the trolley line without pulling the trolley off the wires.

An inter-urban service is now being run in Germany on this system, but difficulties are encountered in keeping the trolley poles on the wires, in spite of their freedom of motion, and the wear on the trolley wire due to the lateral pull of the pole is considerable.

I do not think this system is practicable for any but a country service, where a small traffic permits the cars to run for the most part under the trolley wires.

The second system is known as the "Lombard-Gerin," and is worked on a line from Fontainebleau to Samois. In this a small chariot weighing 40 lbs. runs along the trolley wires, and is connected to the car by a flexible conductor. The chariot is not pulled along the wires by the car, but is moved along by a motor on the chariot, so arranged as to run it at the same speed as the car, whatever that may be. There is therefore no pull on the chariot, and no tendency for this to fall off the wires.

One of my partners has examined the installation of this system in France, where it has run for nearly a year, and, so far as is possible to form an opinion after so short a time, he considers it successful.

Comparing it with motor omnibus service worked by steam or petrol, the Lombard-Gerin car has the advantage over all electric cars in being less noisy, free from smell and of better appearance.

Compared with electric auto-motor cars, these cars have the advantage of being lighter by some two tons, representing the weight of accumulators required by the former.

The principal advantage of course lies in the fact that the system enjoys the same cheap power as a tramway system, a power which is far cheaper than is possible with the small and imperfect engines on an auto-motor omnibus. This would be more especially the case if the system were run in conjunction with an ordinary electric tramway system, in the way I have suggested above, in speaking of auto-motor omnibuses. The same central station would then supply power to the tramcars and to the motor omnibuses.

The capital cost of erecting the trolley line may be put roughly at £1,000 per mile. That of installing permanent way, trolley line, and bonding, at £7,000 per mile for single track only. Given a central station then, the capital cost of the Lombard-Gerin system is comparatively small, and in the running expenses the heavy maintenance of permanent way is absent.

I think that this system is worthy of the Council's attention; if used in conjunction with a tramway system, I believe it would be preferable in every respect to a service of petrol or steam cars. If the system adopted be one of motor omnibuses only, the Lombard-Gerin system might prove more expensive than a service of petrol or steam cars. The question could be decided only in reference to particular cases. I am confident though that it would be cheaper than a service

of electric auto-motor cars, under any circumstances.

I will conclude by saying that progress in motor cars is so rapid, that many of the statements and opinions expressed above may need modifying in the course of a few years.

To put the matter definitely, I am of opinion that it would be wise to adopt electrical tramway traction at Shanghai. It may be advisable to begin with the denser traffic, and to extend gradually until districts are reached where other systems, preferably working in harmony with the electric trolley tramway, will pay better. Though I consider auto-motor omnibuses have a great future before them, and may eventually take the place of tramways, their future is too uncertain for it to be wise to depend on them in Shanghai, and it is also too uncertain for it to be wise to delay a certainly remunerative undertaking in the hope that something better may develop.

J. SWINBURNE.

## HALL AND HOLTZ, LD.

### Extraordinary General Meeting.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the Company's premises, Nanking Road, at 11 a.m. on Saturday last, the 5th inst., when the following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. J. D. Clarke (Chairman), W. Hayward (Managing Director), H. J. Such, E. R. Palmer (Secretary), E. Nelson (Legal Adviser), J. A. Ballard, Capt. Knights W. J. Vine, A. Hill, C. Tozer, J. C. Quick, W. Fursman and S. Remedios, representing a total of 3,461 shares and 244 votes.

Shortly after the appointed hour the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, as there is a quorum present and the hour for the meeting has arrived, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

This being done the Chairman continued.

Gentlemen, you have heard the Resolutions read by the Secretary, and I think they speak for themselves and require very little explanation from me. Your directors after considerable study have thought it advisable to propose to you a further increase in our capital. It will be gratifying to you to know that the increase of our business justifies your directors in calling this meeting to consider the resolutions now before you, and I sincerely hope that you will all approve of the conclusion we have come to. Our capital, as you are aware, now stands at \$280,000 and we propose to raise it by issuing 7,000 additional ordinary shares of the face value of \$20 each, which will increase it by \$140,000, making the total, if these resolutions are passed, \$420,000. The new shares will rank for dividend and in all other respects together with the shares now existing, and we want you to authorise us to allot these 7,000 additional shares at par among the existing shareholders, so that each shareholder will be entitled to apply for one new share for every two he now holds. You may be sure that your directors would not have asked for the issue of these new shares unless they were certain that the business of the Company needed it, and that they felt convinced that the increase of the business called for it. We have of late frequently felt ourselves crippled for want of ready cash, and have had to go to our bankers to advance what was required, but even bankers kick when one's overdraft exceeds what they think is proper. We have not only to stock the largest store in Shanghai, but we have also stores in Tientsin and Hankow that must be provided for. With your permission, gentlemen, we will issue these new shares, after the confirmatory meeting

is held, which will be on the 26th of this month, and they will be allotted not later than the 1st of September next, after which date no further allotments will be made. The new shares will rank for dividend from the 1st September. These are all the remarks I have to make, but should any shareholder wish for any further information our general manager or myself will be only too pleased to give it.

There being no questions asked the Chairman then proposed that the following resolutions be adopted:—

I.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to M.-x. \$420,000 by the creation of 7,000 additional ordinary shares of Mex. \$20 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares in the Company.

II.—That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to allot such newly created issue at *par* among the existing Members of the Company as to so much as may be applied for; so that each Member shall be entitled to apply for one share of the new issue for every two shares of the old issue held by him and that the amounts payable on such new shares so applied for should be paid to the Company at such times as the Directors shall appoint.

III.—That the Directors be authorised to dispose of any shares unapplied for by a Shareholder under the last preceding Resolution within the time appointed to such person or persons and upon such terms as the Directors may think fit.

This was carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—That, Gentlemen, concludes the business of the meeting, and it only remains for me to thank you for your attendance.

## THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

### Meeting of Council, China Branch.

The annual meeting of the Council of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the Royal Asiatic Hall, Museum Road, on Friday afternoon last, when Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, the President, occupied the chair.

Mr. E. R. Lyman, Hon. Secretary, read the report of the Council for the past year, which was as follows:—

Shanghai, June 6th 1902.

#### COUNCIL'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1901-1902.

At the annual meeting held on June 25th, 1901, the following office-bearers were elected:—President, F. S. A. Bourne, Esq.; First Vice-President, Rev. Jos. Edkins, D.D.; Second Vice-President, F. E. Taylor, Esq.; Hon. Secretary, C. M. Lacey Sites, Ph. D.; Hon. Treasurer, J. West, Esq.; Hon. Librarian, A. Forke, Dr. Jur.; Hon. Curator, S. P. Barchet, M.A.; Councilors, T. W. Kingsmill, Esq.; Rev. T. Richard; J. C. Ferguson, Esq., A.B.; J. E. Lemiére, Esq.

On Dr. Barchet's removal to Peking in March, Prof. E. R. Lyman was unanimously invited to resume, with his return to Shanghai, his former position as Hon. Curator. During Mr. Ferguson's temporary absence from China his place on the Council was filled by Prof. Charles S. Leavenworth.

Six meetings of the Council have been held for the transaction of current business.

Membership: During the year the following were elected:—Bishop David H. Moore, Shanghai; Prof. Nicholas Kuhn of Vladivostok; Dr. Berthold Lanfer, from New York, who later became a life member; Col. H. L. Olcott, Adyar, Madras, as life member; Mr. W. G. Lay, Shanghai; Mr. C. A. Montalto de Jesus, Shanghai;

Jr. N. Kano of Kyoto University; Mr. Albert J. Osgood, Shanghai; Hon. E. H. Conger, Peking; Mr. F. S. Brockman, Shanghai; Mr. A. H. Harris, Shanghai; Mr. H. Schütze, Shanghai.

The membership list, as revised and published in the Journal, now shows the following numbers:—

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Honorary Protector .....     | 1   |
| Members .....                | 6   |
| Corresponding Members ... .. | 18  |
| Life " .....                 | 21  |
| Ordinary " .....             | 232 |
| Total.....                   | 278 |

#### JOURNAL.

There were published, during the year, two fascicules, one of them an unusually large and rich number. Both were occupied with the materials gathered during the previous year, of which some still remain to be published in the next fascicule. The two fascicules which appeared were Vol. XXXIII., No. 2 and Vol. XXXIII., No. 3. A reference to the table of contents will show the variety and value of the material published.

#### MEETINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

During the year five public meetings have been held, with subjects presented as follows:—

#### 1901.

October 17th.—"The Philippine Islands;"—Mr. J. Menearini.

November 21st.—"Recent Changes in Peking;"—Rev. Joseph Edkins D.D.

December 12th.—"Chinese Social Customs;"—Mrs. Timothy Richard.

#### 1902.

April 17th.—"The Eight-Legged Essay and its Influence on Chinese Thought and Character;"—Rev. S. Isett Woodbridge.

May 8th.—"The Beamless Temple and Pagodas of Soochow;"—Rev. A. P. Parker D.D.

Some of the meetings, and especially that of December 12th, attracted great interest; this meeting, which was attended by members and the public in such numbers as to tax the capacity of the hall, was followed by an informal reception for the promotion of mutual acquaintance among members.

#### ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

On October 16th, 1902, it is proposed to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the inaugural meeting of the Society. Addresses and letters from old members are expected to add interest to the event.

Mr. J. West then presented the Treasurer's report in the following words, GENTLEMEN,—I have now the pleasure to enclose herewith a statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended March 31st, 1902.

Last year the accounts disclosed a balance of Expenditure over Receipts of \$625.37 and I regret to announce that the year's working has increased this sum to \$1,353.54. Unfortunately the revenue of the Society shows no indication of being enlarged; it therefore becomes my duty to impress on you the necessity of reducing expenses in every way possible.

It is true that scarcely any of the current year's subscriptions have yet been received, but as it is the Society's custom not to ask for payment of these until nearly the close of the year they must be looked upon chiefly as an asset belonging to next year.

The Museum account shows a credit balance of \$2,536.93 as against \$1,666.16 last year, the increase in this amount being caused principally by the inclusion in the accounts of two years' Municipal Council grants, viz 1901 and 1902.

Both statements of accounts have been audited by Mr. A. W. Danforth, to whom the thanks of the Council are due.

I am, gentlemen

Yours faithfully,

J. WEST,

Hon. Treasurer.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1902.

#### CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE HON. TREASURER.

|                                                              |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| To Members, subscriptions.....                               | \$750.00   |
| " " " life .....                                             | 100.00     |
| " " " life diff in exch. ....                                | 1.00       |
| " Hire of room .....                                         | 163.25     |
| " Rent of 2 rooms, November, 1901—April, 1902 .....          | 149.16     |
| " Rent from Shanghai Museum. ....                            | 340.14     |
| " Sales of publications for year ended 30th June, 1901 ..... | 255.30     |
| " Exchange difference by payments in Tls. etc. ....          | 5.85       |
| Balance .....                                                | 1,353.57   |
|                                                              | \$3,115.27 |

|                                                 |            |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|
| By Balance as account to 31st March, 1901 ..... | 625.37     |
| " Municipal land and house taxes .....          | 82.52      |
| " Gas and coal .....                            | 106.33     |
| " Wages .....                                   | 576.35     |
| " Postages .....                                | 83.89      |
| " Insurance .....                               | 80.70      |
| " Advertising .....                             | 87.15      |
| " Publishing account .....                      | 1,373.70   |
| " Repairs and fixtures .....                    | 18.05      |
| " Interest on Loan .....                        | 33.96      |
| " Stationery .....                              | 26.75      |
| " Sundries .....                                | 15.50      |
|                                                 | \$3,115.27 |

JOHN WEST,

Hon. Treasurer.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1902.

Compared with vouchers and found correct. A. W. DANFORTH.  
Shanghai, 26th June, 1902.

#### SHANGHAI MUSEUM IN ACCOUNT WITH THE HON. TREASURER.

|                                                           |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| To Balance from account to 31st March, 1901 .....         | 1,666.16   |
| " Work done by taxidermist.....                           | 194.65     |
| " Donations:—                                             |            |
| French Municipal Council Tls. 100 @ 74.3 .....            | 134.59     |
| Municipal Council for 1901 Tls. 500 @ 73.5 .....          | 680.27     |
| Do. do. 1902 Tls. 500 @ 74.7 .....                        | 667.56     |
| " Interest on current account to 31st December, 1901..... | 34.19      |
|                                                           | \$3,377.42 |

|                                                             |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| By Wages .....                                              | 394.00     |
| " Chemicals and sundries .....                              | 70.75      |
| " Stove and fixing in taxidermist's room.....               | 35.60      |
| " Rent of rooms for one year 1900/1901, Tls. 250 @ 73.5 ... | 340.14     |
| " Balance.....                                              | 2,536.93   |
|                                                             | \$3,377.42 |

Shanghai, 26th June, 1902.

JOHN WEST,

Hon. Treasurer.

Compared with vouchers and found correct. A. W. DANFORTH.

The Chairman remarked upon the large number of outstanding subscriptions.

Mr. West said that members residing in Shanghai had responded to the circular that had been issued drawing attention to their indebtedness, but some of those in the outports had not done so. Some members owed three years' subscriptions and other as much as five years.

Mr. F. E. Taylor thought it would be advisable to write to each member individually.

Dr. Edkins suggested that the British Consuls at the outports might be asked to refresh the memories of such members.

The Chairman was afraid that could not be done, but said he was willing to send out special letters to members whose subscriptions were in arrear if supplied with their names.



Dr. Forke then read the Librarian's report as follows:—

#### LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The state of the Library is as unsatisfactory as ever. Nearly all the more important modern works are wanting. The appeal to members and friends for donations of books, issued by the undersigned, has had little effect. Very few persons have responded. As it is now, the value of the Library decreases from year to year. A fund ought to be set aside every year for buying books to complete the Library. If there is no other means, perhaps the yearly subscriptions might be slightly raised, say from \$5 to \$6, or a special subscription list might be circulated every year among members residing in Shanghai who take an interest in and have the benefit of the Library.

A. FORKE.  
Hon. Librarian.

Shanghai, 3rd July, 1902.

This was followed by the report of the Hon. Curator, presented by Mr. E. R. Lyman.

#### CURATOR'S REPORT.

There have been no additions to the collections of the museum during the past year, and your Hon. Curator has only to report that the collections have been well cared for by the taxidermist in charge.

The museum has been daily visited by large numbers of Chinese, who seem to take a great interest in the collections. During the year we have received from the public for work done by the taxidermist \$190, and have paid out for supplies about \$150, including a consignment from London which has just arrived and which amounts to about \$100. This leaves a net gain of about \$40 on the taxidermist's work.

The rates for this work were established almost twenty years ago and are manifestly too low. With your permission your Hon. Curator will increase them considerably. Until April, 1902, Dr. Barchet has been in charge as Honorary Curator.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. LYMAN,  
Hon. Curator.

It was then proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. T. W. Kingsmill that the various reports as read be adopted, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that the Museum account was in a satisfactory condition showing a credit balance of \$2,536, but the other accounts were not nearly so satisfactory, in fact the Society was going down hill to ruin at present, and the accounts would have to improve considerably, the debit balance being \$1,353. Of course the collection of the outstanding subscriptions would greatly improve the position.

Mr. Kingsmill pointed out that the expenditure had not been unproductive of results. The Society's journal was now practically up to date, and that accounted for a considerable portion of the expenditure.

Mr. West added that there was a sum of about \$500 or \$600 to come in yet as the proceeds of the sales of the Society's publications. There had not been much more than the usual expenditure this year on the Journal, which averaged from \$1,100 to \$1,300 per annum.

Upon the proposition of Mr. F. E. Taylor, seconded by the Rev. E. Box, the accounts were adopted.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Danforth for auditing the accounts was carried on the motion of Mr. Lyman, seconded by the Chairman.

The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected upon the proposal of the Rev. E. Box, seconded by Mr. J. H. O'Dwyer:—

President, F. S. A. Bourne, Esq.; First Vice-President, Rev. Jos. Edkins, D.D.; Second Vice-President, F. E. Taylor, Esq.;

Hon. Secretary, C. M. Lacey Sites, Ph.D.; Hon. Treasurer, J. West, Esq.; Hon. Librarian, A. Forke, Dr. Jur.; Hon. Curator, E. R. Lyman, Esq., B.A.; Councilors, T. W. Kingsmill, Esq.; Rev. T. Richard; J. C. Ferguson, Esq., B.B.; J. E. Lemiere, Esq.; Bertram Giles, Esq.; A. H. Harris, Esq.; C. S. Leavenworth, Esq., M.A.; Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

### Extraordinary General Meeting.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd., was held on Monday afternoon at the offices of the Company, 4, Kiukiang Road. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. A. Probst, and there were also present Messrs. J. F. Seaman, C. Rayner, J. H. Osborne, W. J. Harding (Directors), J. Buchanan, H. J. Limby, E. W. Turner, H. G. George, T. Currie, J. Lawrence, E. Casey, W. H. Poate (Shareholders), H. C. Brushfield (Legal Adviser), and G. W. Willeumier (Secretary), representing 2,557 shares.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said the meeting had been called to ask the shareholders present to confirm a resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Company in June last. There was no need for him to make any further comment, and if no member wished to speak on the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Seaman, he would put it to the meeting.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. It reads as follows:—

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from One million Taels Shanghai Sycee, divided into Ten thousand shares of One hundred Taels each to Seven hundred and fifty thousand Taels Shanghai Sycee, divided into Ten thousand shares of Seventy-five Taels each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Twenty-five Taels per share upon each of the Eight thousand three hundred and eighty-four shares which have been issued and are now outstanding, and upon each of the One thousand six hundred and sixteen shares which have not yet been issued, and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from One hundred Taels to Seventy-five Taels per share."

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Rayner, and carried without dissent:—

"That the sum of Two hundred and nine thousand six hundred Taels, being the aggregate amount of Twenty-five Taels upon each of Eight thousand three hundred and eighty-four shares, and representing the amount of capital to be written off the nominal value of such Eight thousand three hundred and eighty-four shares which have been issued and are now outstanding, be apportioned in the Company's accounts as follows, that is to say:—The sum of One hundred and forty-two thousand and forty-nine Taels and twelve Candareens shall be written off and apportioned to loss on the working account ending the 30th day of September, 1901, and the balance, being the sum of Sixty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty Taels and eighty-eight Candareens shall be written off and apportioned as for depreciation of plant and machinery."

The Chairman, in closing the business of the meeting, said that the Directors were informed by their legal adviser that the

necessary formalities to be gone through in Hongkong would take about two months, but they would do their best to hurry forward proceedings so that the accounts might be adjusted before their annual meeting and before the accounts for the year ending the 31st December next were closed.

## THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

### Extraordinary General Meeting.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company took place at the offices of the Company at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, when the following gentlemen were present:—

Messrs. J. M. Young and H. R. Kinnear, Directors—(Mr. Young took the chair in the absence of Mr. E. Jenner Hogg.) Sia Tze Nai, Crawford D. Kerr, W. Pearce, H. E. Hobson, L. Midwood, W. D. Little, R. Fearon, A. W. Burkill, Chun Foo Kee, B. Buschmann, C. O. Liddell, Geo. H. Purcell, L. Camera, F. W. Stran, A. W. Reith and H. M. Bevis, shareholders.

Mr. E. C. Ozorio was appointed secretary to the meeting.

Mr. Young said:—Owing to the absence of Mr. Hogg on a visit to Japan, the honour of presiding here to-day has devolved upon me. The hour advertised having arrived and there being a quorum present, we will begin business. With your permission Mr. Ozorio will act as secretary, and I now call upon him to read the notice convening the Meeting.

This being done the Chairman continued:—As you are aware, the resolutions just read were unanimously passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 23rd June, 1902, and the object of our meeting to-day is simply to confirm or reject the same.

It was then proposed by J. M. Young and seconded by H. R. Kinnear that the following resolutions be adopted:—

- That under the powers conferred by the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of Thirteen Thousand New Shares of Fifty Taels each paid up in full, in addition to the Thirty-nine Thousand and like Shares already existing.
- Such New Shares shall rank for dividend as and from 1st day of January, 1903.
- Such New Shares shall be offered to the Shareholders on the Register on the 23rd day of June, 1902, on such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors shall determine in the proportion of one New Share for every three existing Shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice to be issued not later than the 31st day of July, 1902, specifying the number of the New Shares to which the Shareholder is entitled, and the rate of issue of such Shares, and stating that offer will be deemed to be declined unless an acceptance of such offer in writing is delivered to the Agents of the Company or to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Shanghai, on or before the 31st day of December, 1902, together with such sum per Share for each New Share so accepted as the Board shall determine.
- Upon acceptance and payment within the time above mentioned the Shares so accepted and paid for shall be allotted accordingly.
- After the 31st day of January, 1903, any Shares not then accepted and paid for shall be disposed of by the Directors either to Shareholders or

to others as they may deem advisable at the best price obtainable therefor, not less than the nominal value thereof, and any premium obtained thereon shall be dealt with by the Board in their discretion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman.—That is all the business I have to bring before you gentlemen, and I thank you very much for your kind attendance.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Report of the proceedings at the twenty-first ordinary general meeting held on Friday, 23rd May, 1902, at the offices of the Company, 29, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Mr. James Macandrew, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The Chairman.—The Secretary will read the notice convening the meeting, and also, in conformity with the New Act, the Auditors' Report.

The Secretary (Mr. A. G. Wells) read the notice accordingly, and the Report of the Auditors.

The Chairman.—I should like to congratulate the shareholders upon the excellent year, that we have had. (Hear, hear.) It is quite true that the earnings have not reached the figure of 1900, which was a very exceptional year indeed, such as we could only expect to see at rare intervals. Nevertheless, the amount at credit of steamers' earnings in 1901 is highly satisfactory. It has enabled us to pay a 10 per cent dividend, to add £30,000 to the General Reserve, and to carry forward upwards of £17,000 to next year's accounts. The reason why no bonus was declared on this occasion, was that the money was required for our building programme, for which we have also utilised the balances of Reserve Account and Underwriting Account.

We have thought it expedient to write our assets in China down to 1s. 8d. per dollar, owing to the lower rates of exchange current since the commencement of this year, and for present purposes this is quite a safe basis. It is impossible to foresee what silver may go to in future, but already there has been some reaction from the lowest rate of exchange. If the average of 1902 should show any advance on 1s. 8d., Exchange Reserve Account will benefit by it.

The Company's fleet has been maintained in the highest state of efficiency throughout the year. Having had an opportunity of realising some of our older steamers, we have disposed of three vessels, two of them since 31st December last. We continue the policy of developing the fleet, and you will have noticed with satisfaction the important position it has now attained with nearly 75,000 tons of shipping. Three vessels were added in 1901, and of the 1902 list one steamer has left for China, a second is on the eve of dispatch, and two are in course of construction. These are all of improved types for the various trades required, and will constitute a very satisfactory addition to our fleet.

For these developments funds are necessary, and though we have had no difficulty in negotiating loans, we do not wish to rely on borrowing. To use the funds of our own proprietors would be preferable, and as no increase of the paid-up capital has been made since the Company was first started, the directors think it is now time to provide capital for the additional tonnage. They are empowered by the Articles of Association to issue shares either ordinary or preference when they see it necessary or expedient to do so; but the matter is now brought before you that you may give your sanction to

the course proposed. Cumulative Preference Shares, as mentioned in the Report, appeal to a considerable class of investors who prefer a fixed income, and at the same time the proposal suits the Ordinary Shareholders, inasmuch as the additional capital required by the Company is obtained at a reasonable rate. I think, therefore, this scheme will be approved by the Shareholders. The total amount, £500,000, may appear large, but that sum will not be issued for the present, nor so far as we can see for a long time to come, and the immediate issue for this year's building programme will be only a moderate one, of which notice will be sent to the Shareholders.

The only other matter I have to refer to is the case of the Kowshing's, for so many years the subject of correspondence with the Government. They have recently informed us that there is now some chance of the Chinese consenting to a settlement, and the negotiations are to take place at Peking, which we have always advocated. I trust, therefore, that this outstanding item may shortly disappear from our accounts.

I hope the Shareholders will be well satisfied with the dividend declared, which we shall do our best to maintain. The earnings at the commencement of this year are scarcely so good as before, but matters in China are now more settled, and the political position has greatly improved. (Applause.)

With these observations I beg to move: "That the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the year 1901, as presented, be approved and passed." If any information is required with regard to the items of the Accounts, I shall be happy to give it.

Mr. William Keswick, M.P.—Gentlemen, I have pleasure in seconding the resolution, which has just been proposed by the Chairman.

The Chairman—Well, gentlemen, if there are no remarks to be made, I shall put the resolution to the Meeting.

The motion was then put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman.—The second resolution is: "That the final dividend of 6 per cent recommended in the report, be and is hereby declared payable on the 24th inst."

Mr. E. F. Alford—I beg to second that.

The Chairman.—That dividend of 6 per cent is in addition to the 4 per cent already paid, making 10 per cent in all.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. W. Paterson—I beg to propose "That the retiring Directors, Mr. William Keswick and Mr. James Macandrew, be re-elected."

Mr. Alford—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. F. B. Eastwood—I beg to propose "That the Auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., be re-elected."

Mr. Edward Sawyer—I have great pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was also agreed to.

Mr. A. T. Manger—Might I ask one question with regard to the unissued Ordinary Shares? There are some 10,000 of them, and is there any intention to deal with them before you issue Preference Shares?

The Chairman.—No, at present there is no idea. The Board have considered it better that they should raise the money by the issue of five per cent Cumulative Preference Shares, rather than make an increase of the Ordinary capital, upon which we are bound to pay the whole dividend. I think the Shareholders will rather concur in the propriety of that view.

Mr. Manger—Can you foreshadow what amount of the Cumulative Shares will be issued?

The Chairman.—At the present moment I cannot say, but it will not be a very large amount. The resolution has been drafted by the Solicitors of the Company with respect to the issue of the Preference Shares, to which we ask your sanction, and is as follows: "That 30,000 shares of £10 each, being unissued shares forming part of the Company's existing nominal Capital of £1,200,000, be issued as Preference Shares at such time or times as the Board may from time to time determine and with and subject to the following rights and conditions, that is to say:—

1. The said Preference Shares shall confer on the holders thereof the right to receive out of such profits of the Company as in the opinion of the Directors may from time to time be available for dividends, accumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the amount for the time being paid up on such shares in priority to the dividends on any other shares in the Company; but the said Preference Shares shall not confer on the holders thereof any priority as regards Capital or any further right to participate in the profits of the Company.

2. Notwithstanding the issue of the said Preference Shares, the Board may, from time to time, pay interim dividends on any other shares of the Company at any time or times when the said Preferential Dividends shall not be in arrear and when, in the opinion of the Board, the position of the Company justifies such payment.

3. All or any of the said rights attached to the said Preference Shares may be affected, altered, modified, commuted, cancelled, or dealt with in any manner with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than two-thirds of such of the same shares as shall for the time being have been issued or with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution (as defined by section 129 of the Companies Acts, 1862) passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the said Preference Shares. To any such separate meeting all the provisions of the Company's regulations for the time being applicable to General Meetings of the Company shall mutatis mutandis apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be members of the Company holding or representing by proxy three-fourths of the Capital paid up on such of the said Preference Shares as shall for the time being have been issued."

The Articles of Association of the Company enable the Directors to issue these shares as being part of the original Prospectus, but we desire to have your sanction to it. I am afraid the resolution looks a little complicated in its legal form, but the object you will readily understand. It is to obtain the funds that are absolutely necessary for the increase and development of the fleet, and to obtain these at the lowest cost and in the best possible way. I hope, therefore, the resolution submitted to you to-day will meet with your concurrence.

Mr. Keswick—Gentlemen, in seconding the resolution, which has just been read and proposed by the Chairman, I would remark that there is no likelihood whatever of any large sum being immediately, or within this year, called up on these Preference Shares. Our building programme must necessarily be framed upon the requirements of the trade. We have, as the Chairman mentioned, several steamers in course of construction. One is loading to-day and one has recently left. For such additions naturally we require money, but as respects the amount that will be required this year and I should think well into next year, £150,000 would meet the case. But it is not our intention to have idle money, and if funds are required there will be an issue. The hope is that by issuing these Preference Shares

we shall get what capital we require, and as they are a first-class security, we hope we shall get it at a moderate cost. The Ordinary Shares have recently received good dividends, but in the past they did not receive very large ones, and so we wish them to reap the advantage which an extension of the fleet and cheap capital may afford. I beg to second the resolution.

The Chairman—If there are no remarks to be made on this subject, I will put the resolution, as I have read it, to the Meeting.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Sawyer—Gentlemen, before we separate I think it is due from us, as Shareholders, to offer our congratulations to the Chairman and the Board, and to propose a hearty vote of thanks to them for the exceedingly good and satisfactory report that we have heard to-day. Those of us, who have followed the fortunes of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company for very many years, and some perhaps like myself for a quarter of a century, must have had the greatest satisfaction during the past few years in seeing how it has gone on from good to better, and the report that we have to-day shows that the Company is alive. It is exceedingly satisfactory when we see the steamers which are becoming obsolete sold at fairly good and remunerative prices, and the newest vessels substituted for them. It shows that the Company has a splendid amount of vitality and is meeting the requirements of the age. I have very great pleasure therefore in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Directors for the excellent report we have had, and if I may also include the staff, both at home and abroad, I shall be pleased if I can do so. From what little I know, I believe that the staff, both at sea and on shore, are all zealous in carrying out the best interests of the Shareholders. I beg, therefore, to propose this vote of thanks. (Applause.)

Mr. Burder—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The resolution was put and very cordially received.

The Chairman—On behalf of Mr. Keswick and myself I have to thank you for our re-election to the post of Directors, and also to thank Mr. Sawyer for the remarks he has made in proposing this resolution, for which we are very grateful. We are glad that you have included the staff of the Company, for their exertions have always been zealous and satisfactory. The staff abroad are really the servants of our General Agents rather than of ourselves, but the General Agents are quite entitled to your thanks for the manner in which they have managed the Company's affairs both at Shanghai and Hongkong. The resolution as it stands will be duly conveyed to them. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

"The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste, products, and if these be not eliminated but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."

—The Humanitarian. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

## Amusements.

### THE GALA PERFORMANCE AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

It was not possible to do full justice in our issue of on Wednesday to the Gala Performance at the Lyceum Theatre that took place last Tuesday evening, nor was there time at a late hour to refer to the details of the spectacular representation which was undoubtedly a record one, and which fully merits a second criticism. A Renter's telegram that arrived close on midnight on Tuesday, dispatched from Bombay at 4 p.m. on that day, announces that bonfires were lighted all over England on the night of the 30th June as rejoicing for the King's recovery, so that our performance at the Lyceum, if looked upon in that light, actually took place on a later date than the rejoicings at home.

It may have appeared to some that there was too long a wait between the tableaux that formed the first part, and also that they were too mixed, or rather embraced periods in history too far apart, and were too indefinite, but it must not be forgotten that the dresses for the whole of the representation were ordered from home, and were picked and shipped off in about a fortnight's time, so that the management here had to accept what costumes were sent, and arrange the tableaux in accordance. Still, though there is no doubt that the tableaux pleased the audience generally, there are some individuals that nothing in this world, or the next, will satisfy, and it would be well for such to stay away from a performance they are not actually bound to attend. Another thing should be borne in mind. The crowd of performers the managers had to deal with was so large that it was not possible to have frequent rehearsals, as is usual with amateurs, so that it is really marvellous that there was no hitch on Tuesday, and that throughout the evening everything worked smoothly and steadily, if not with the rapidity that some desired.

The following was the order of procession of the Masque of Monarchs that formed the second part:—

#### ORDER OF PROCESSION.

|                                             |                        |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Alfred the Great;                           | Two Pikemen.           |
| St. Augustin,                               |                        |
| William I;                                  | Matilda of Flanders,   |
| Hereward, the Wake,                         |                        |
| Fitzosbern, Earl of Hereford,               |                        |
| William II;                                 |                        |
| Walter Tyrell.                              |                        |
| Henry I;                                    | Matilda of Scotland,   |
| William (son of Matilda).                   |                        |
| Stephen;                                    | Matilda of Boulogne,   |
| Robert Earl of Gloucester.                  |                        |
| Henry II;                                   | Eleanor of Guienne,    |
| A Monk.                                     |                        |
| Richard I;                                  | Berengaria of Navarre, |
| Two Crusaders, Blondel,                     |                        |
| Henry Fitzalwyn (1st Lord Mayor of London), |                        |
| Robin Hood.                                 |                        |
| John;                                       | Isabella of Angoulême, |
| Prince Arthur,                              | Hubert de Burgh,       |
| Henry III;                                  | Eleanor of Provence,   |
| A Friar.                                    |                        |
| Edward I;                                   | Eleanor of Castile,    |
| Edward, First Prince of Wales.              |                        |
| Edward II;                                  | Isabella of France.    |
| Edward III;                                 | Philippa of Hainault,  |
| John of Gaunt.                              |                        |
| Richard II;                                 | Anne of Bohemia,       |
| Wat Tyler.                                  |                        |
| Henry IV;                                   | Anne Bohun,            |
| Hotspur,                                    | Judge Gascoigne.       |
| Henry V;                                    | Katherine of France,   |

|                                           |                        |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Duke of Bedford,                          | Duke of Westmoreland.  |
| Henry VI;                                 | Margaret of Anjou,     |
| Duke of Gloucester.                       |                        |
| Edward IV;                                | Elizabeth Woodville,   |
| Warwick, the Kingmaker,                   | Caxton.                |
| Edward V;                                 | Duke of Buckingham.    |
| Richard III;                              | Anne of Warwick.       |
| Duke of Clarence.                         |                        |
| Henry VII;                                | Elizabeth of York,     |
| Sir Thomas More, Perkin Warbeck.          |                        |
| Henry VIII;                               | Katherine of Arragon,  |
| John Knox, Wolsey,                        |                        |
| Thomas Cromwell, Jester.                  |                        |
| Edward VI;                                |                        |
| Duke of Somerset, Duke of Northumberland. |                        |
| Mary;                                     | Philip II of Spain,    |
| Duke of Suffolk.                          |                        |
| Elizabeth;                                |                        |
| Mary Queen of Scots,                      |                        |
| Shakespeare, Sir Francis Drake,           |                        |
| Sir Walter Raleigh, Earl of Leicester,    |                        |
| Sir Phillip Sydney, Beefeater.            |                        |
| James I;                                  | Anne of Denmark,       |
| Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,             |                        |
| Guy Fawkes.                               |                        |
| Charles I;                                | Henrietta of France,   |
| Earl of Strafford, John Bunyan,           |                        |
| Pym, John Hampden.                        |                        |
| Cromwell;                                 |                        |
| Admiral Monk, Fairfax,                    |                        |
| John Milton, Elizabeth Claypole.          |                        |
| Charles II;                               | Catharine of Braganza, |
| Duke of Clarendon, Pepys,                 |                        |
| Duke of Buckingham.                       |                        |
| James II;                                 | Anne Hyde,             |
| Duke of Monmouth, Prince Rupert,          |                        |
| William, Lord Russell.                    |                        |
| William III;                              | Mary,                  |
| Bolingbroke, Sir Isaac Newton,            |                        |
| Duke of Marlborough, Gainsborough.        |                        |
| George I;                                 | Sophia of Zell,        |
| Walpole.                                  |                        |
| George II;                                | Caroline of Anspach,   |
| Duke of Cumberland, Dr. Johnson,          |                        |
| Lord Clive.                               |                        |
| George III;                               | Queen Charlotte,       |
| Admiral Keppel,                           |                        |
| Warren Hastings, Sir Joshua Reynolds,     |                        |
| Admiral Lord Nelson,                      |                        |
| son, William Pitt,                        |                        |
| Duke of Wellington,                       |                        |
| son, Robert Burns.                        |                        |
| George IV;                                | Caroline of Brunswick, |
| Sir Robert Peel, Sir Walter Scott.        |                        |
| William IV;                               | Queen Adelaide.        |
| Victoria;                                 |                        |
| Lord Byron, Lord Brougham,                |                        |
| General Gordon, Benjamin Disraeli,        |                        |
| Earl Gray, Count D'Orsay,                 |                        |
| Charles Fox, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.    |                        |

Their Majesties King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.

The numbers of Monarchs and their attendants were so numerous that it is impossible to particularise each set. They were ushered in with promptness by Heralds bearing the cognizance and name of the Ruler, so that no sooner had the audience realised the one group than it was succeeded by another, variety and correctness of gorgeous costume and brilliancy of colour fascinating the beholders, for there was not one poor or faded-up dress in the entire assemblage. As group after group came on there was an attempt on all sides to recognise the performers, and except in the case of the ladies this was with few exceptions impossible, so completely did the make-up disguise the men. It was no slight task to marshal all these players in due order, or to instruct them to take up their proper places, and it must have been prodigious work to make-up so large a number, and to arrange for dressing behind the stage. Still greater labour was involved in arranging the scenery, lighting, and the numerous details of which only the initiated are aware. Of all this detail a carping critic, who has never been on the stage in his life, would know absolutely nothing, and so find



condemnation easier than just and generous criticism.

There were some individuals amongst the historical groups who appealed specially to the sympathies of the audience, either on account of association, dignified carriage, or splendid costume, so that Henry II. and his Queen, Richard I. and Consort, Henry V. and Queen, Henry VIII., and Elizabeth were received with special marks of favour, though it is fair to say that no single group came on without demonstrations of approval. Our late Queen was represented by a large portrait, surrounded by a group of statesmen of the reign, and when the curtain at the back of the stage was withdrawn and permitted a view of this, there was a burst of applause. Loud as this was, however, it was nothing to the outburst that greeted the appearance of Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, grouped at the back with Heralds bearing the regalia, and having in front the noble congress of predecessors. When God save the King was struck up the audience rose and joined in it with animation. The homage paid successively to the representative of our present King by all the characters was a fitting climax to a wonderfully well managed scene, and that the movement of all up and down the stage in a limited space was so neatly carried out reflects the greatest credit on the Managers, Messrs. George R. Wingrove and C. Wedemeyer.

The writer of the prologue, Mr. D. McNeill, and the scenic artist, Mr. J. Smalley, have earned the thanks of the community.

Nothing finer or more ambitious in the way of scenery was ever seen on the Lyceum stage than the view of Westminster Abbey, which was carried up far above the usual sky borders. This made it necessary to supplement the usual curtain with an extra drop of red cloth, which was ornamented with God save the King in colossal letters of gold.

Particular mention should be made of the effectiveness of the Town Band under Snr. Valenza throughout the evening, whether when playing the incidental music or accompanying the songs.

The last gala performance at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday night was attended with the brilliant success which such a splendid production deserved. There was a large audience present, and the enthusiasm was greater than that displayed on either Tuesday or Thursday night. The tableaux, masque of monarchs, and the patriotic songs were each and all staged and sung with remarkable effect, and when the curtain fell it was upon a scene the like of which has never been seen before in Shanghai.

A slight alteration was made in the vocal part of the programme, Mr. E. Nelson singing in the place of Mr. Wedemeyer. He sang "Soldiers of the King" and "Sons of the Sea" in his usual excellent style, and the audience sang the choruses, especially the chorus of the last song, again and again with tremendous emphasis and fervour. Misses Lanphier and Valenza once more took the house by storm with their vocalisation of patriotic sentiment, and Mr. Stewart was in much better voice than before. As "Britannia" Miss Islay Campbell was seen and heard to greater advantage than on the opening nights, and her appearance and declamation were such as to create repeated expressions of enthusiastic applause. During the evening "Rule Britannia" was sung about every five minutes, varied with frantic cheering at the kings, queens, statesmen, and celebrities in other walks of life who appeared on the stage. When the concluding scene came to an end, a lovely floral tribute was handed to the lady representing Queen Alexandra by one of the pages. Loud calls for Messrs. Wingrove and Wedemeyer

apparently first struck the ear of Mr. Wingrove, for he was on the stage within two seconds of the first call, and had discharged a series of bows right and left before Mr. Wedemeyer could appear to accept the hearty applause showered upon him as joint creator of the idea which gave us a splendidly imagined and artistically executed historical pageant, which will never be effaced from our memory. The following lines are the text of the prologue written by the skillful pen of Mr. D. McNeill, and so eloquently delivered by Miss Islay Campbell.

#### THE PROLOGUE.

I am Britannia! I am she who said—  
'Twas but a year ago "The Queen is dead!"  
And at the word my people's heart was rent,  
And hushed was every sound of merriment,  
While voiceless sorrow paid tribute to the dear  
The mournful tribute of a silent tear.  
Her death's memory is with us still  
To aid our counsels and to guide our will.  
And men unborn shall eagerly acclaim  
The living virtues of Victor's name.  
But must we in dejection linger yet,  
Nor give a timely truce to vain regret?  
Not so! 'Tis hers the voice that bids you rise,  
And wipe the trace of sorrow from your eyes;  
Bids you to-day put off the solemn weeds,  
And gird you for the work that England needs.  
First, let each loyal heart make haste to bring  
True love and reverence to our Lord the King:  
May England's garnered glories in his care  
Wax bright and brighter, fair and yet more fair,  
Her name and his be known from sea to sea,  
For Justice, Mercy, Peace and Liberty:  
Thus shall he gain a monarch's best renown,  
And add fresh laurels to our ancient crown.  
Is it a dream? or shall his reign be held  
The Universal Peace by seers foretold.  
When man with man shall deal in human wise,  
And war and bloodshed vanish from our eyes,  
And Fear, Revenge, or Greed no more shall wave  
Reluctant peasants to a soldier's grave,  
And Hate be conquered, Love at last supreme,  
A dream perchance! and yet not all a dream.  
For see, where clasping hands in friendly hand  
The Briton and the Boer together stand!  
O gallant friend, stout enemy of late,  
Whose quenchless courage matched itself with fate,  
Whose valour history's recording page  
Will fitly shrine and bear from age to age,  
May the same strife which taught us each to know  
Mid clash of swords the virtues of a foe,  
Knit kindred peoples in a band of steel,  
And bring new strength to guard a common weal;  
Give us, when kindly time has healed the smart,  
One King, one Flag, one Empire, and one Heart!  
Yet scarce we merit what the gods bestow,  
The present joy, the future's rosy glow,  
If we forget in such an hour as this  
The men who made our England what she is;  
Who shaped her laws and held her flag on high,  
Nor feared in any noble cause to die.  
Like Milton, scaled Parnassus' topmost peak.  
Like Reynolds, bade the painted canvas speak.

Like Marlborough, triumphed, or like Nelson, fell.  
With cannon's thunder for his passing knell.  
Though the home lands lie far, and day by day  
Relentless exile closer binds its prey.  
We guard a birthright still which none may win,  
And proudly say "We are of Shakespeare's kin."

Fear not, heroic Souls! We shall not fail  
This night at least to draw aside the veil,  
Call back the past, and for a little space  
Look upon England's greatest face to face.

## SPORT.

### Rowing Notes.

The third race for the Captain's Cup was rowed on Friday afternoon from the French Bridge to the Gardens, and resulted in a win for Pearce's crew by about 3½ lengths. An excellent start was made, and on time. Thomas, favoured by the tide, rowing a very quick stroke drew a little ahead of Jones, and settling down to a long but fast stroke gradually increased the lead. Near the Arcthusa Jones spurred well and gained ground, but it was too late to have any effect upon the issue of the race. The coxing of the losing boat was somewhat erratic and no doubt added to the losing distance, taking at the finish the winners' wash. The crews were as follows:—

Boat—J. D. Smell y  
2—G. Gordon  
3—J. Koenig  
4—C. J. Scott  
5—R. Piep  
6—J. A. T. Thomas  
7—H. R. H. Thomas  
Stroke—J. M. D. Thomas  
Cox—E. C. Pearce

Boat—E. L. Allen  
2—H. Goecke  
3—E. Brindle  
4—C. E. Sparke  
5—H. H. Kopch  
6—R. Roosen  
7—F. A. Rickard  
Stroke—L. E. P. Jones  
Cox—I. Tuxford

### Baseball.

In the match between Shanghai and the U.S. S. Monterey, played on the Public Recreation Ground on Friday afternoon in the presence of a large attendance, the Monterey had all the best of the game, the Shanghai fielding being weak, and the former won by 18-9.

In the Monterey's first innings a dispute arose over a decision of the umpire. The Monterey refusing to continue the game, the umpire awarded the match to Shanghai. The dispute was afterwards arranged by the Monterey conceding the point to which they had taken objection and the game resulted as above. During the match the Town Band, under the direction of Sr. Valenza, played a number of popular selections.

### Cricket.

S. C. C. COUNTRY CLUB.

In this match the S. C. C. scored a victory by 33 runs, chiefly due to the success of Mann, who made 79 runs for Shanghai. He was very fortunate however, being missed no less than five times, and on one occasion was given out by the umpire, the decision however being subsequently amended. The highest scorer for the losers was McEuen, who compiled 43 runs in a creditable manner. The scores are appended.

| S. C. C.                                 |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| W. J. Tyack, c. Lavers, b. McEuen .....  | 1  |
| J. Mann, c. Ross, b. Potter .....        | 79 |
| R. C. Farbridge, b. Potter .....         | 1  |
| G. M. Billings, l.b.w., b. Lavers .....  | 15 |
| W. K. Stanion, c. Bremner, b. Lavers ..  | 6  |
| Phillips, l.b.w., b. Cumming .....       | 1  |
| A. J. H. Moule, c. Bremner, b. Potter .. | 18 |
| A. J. Wicks, b. Rose .....               | 3  |
| Lancaster, b. Potter .....               | 0  |
| A. H. White, run out .....               | 1  |
| Wheen, not out .....                     | 10 |
| Byes 12, leg byes 5 .....                | 17 |

## COUNTRY CLUB.

|                                          |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| K. J. McEuen, b. Stanion ..              | 43 |
| Capt. Rose, b. Mann ..                   | 1  |
| E. O. Cumming, b. Mann ..                | 7  |
| F. W. Potter, c. A. J. Moule, b. Mann .. | 0  |
| W. G. Ross, b. Stanion ..                | 13 |
| R. Haines, b. Mann ..                    | 3  |
| L. S. Hudson, l.b.w., b. Stanion ..      | 11 |
| P. F. Lavers, not out ..                 | 18 |
| A. S. Bremner, b. Mann ..                | 9  |
| Major Broadrick, b. Mann ..              | 0  |
| L. Plummer, not out ..                   | 4  |
| Byes 9, leg byes 6 .....                 | 15 |

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| S. C. C.         |       |       |       |   |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| Overs.           | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. |   |
| F. W. Potter ..  | 15    | 4     | 50    | 4 |
| K. J. McEuen ..  | 12    | 1     | 33    | 1 |
| P. F. Lavers ..  | 6     | 1     | 19    | 2 |
| E. O. Cumming .. | 5     | 0     | 10    | 1 |
| Capt. Rose ..    | 8     | 0     | 23    | 1 |
| W. W. G. Ross .. | 0.4   | 0     | 5     | 0 |

## COUNTRY CLUB.

|               | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wk s. |
|---------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Billings..... | 15     | 5     | 30    | 0     |
| Mann .. .. .  | 17     | 3     | 48    | 6     |
| Stanion ..... | 13     | 3     | 31    | 3     |

## S.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A.

The principal feature of the match between the above Clubs, played on the Recreation Club ground on Saturday afternoon, was the tall scoring, only ten wickets falling during the afternoon for the high total of 372 runs, or an average of 37.2 runs per wicket. Turnbull won the toss, and electing to bat accompanied Parkin to the wickets, to face the attack of Crombie and G. F. Lanning. Runs came freely from the start, Turnbull doing the majority of the scoring. Early in the game he hit Lanning almost out of the ground, the ball landing on the top of the rails, and later he drove the same bowler clean out of the ground. With the score at 37, O. V. Lanning relieved Crombie, and the change immediately proved effective, Parkin chopping the new bowler's first ball into his wicket (37-1-8). T. Wallace followed, and runs still came apace, Turnbull continuing to play very free cricket. At 61, however, Wallace played a ball back into O. V. Lanning's hands (61-2-6). S. Wallace filled the vacancy and another long stand ensued. Several changes in the bowling were tried, but without effect, and the century was hoisted at half-past three. With 110 on the board Turnbull put a ball from Cameron into the hands of G. F. Lanning. The retiring batsman had played an excellent innings of 66. His cutting and driving were very neat and effective, and this was the best innings Turnbull has played for two seasons.

When in the twenties he should have been stumped, but with that exception the innings was free from blemish. Dowling, who followed, only contributed one to the total before being bowled by Moule. T. Veitch then joined S. Wallace, and after having two lives, began to score freely and had hit up 44 runs in very short time, when he fell a victim to the bowling of Crombie. H. Veitch only made a single and Wilson was bowled by Crombie after scoring 9. With the total at 230 for 8 wickets Turnbull declared the innings closed. S. Wallace

was well within reach of his century when he ran out to a curler from G. F. Lanning and was smartly stumped. His innings of 85 was compiled by very free cricket and was the highest score of the match. G. F. and A. E. Lanning commenced the Y. M. C. A. innings, facing the bowling of Waller and Wilson. Off Waller's second ball G. F. gave a difficult chance at the wicket, which was not accepted. The mistake was not, however, very expensive, as with the score at 29 the same batsman was bowled by a clinker from S. Wallace which just carried away the bail. Moule then joined A. E. and after making 10 was missed in the long field. This let-off lost the Recreation Club any chance they had of winning the match, as both batsmen afterwards made the bowling look very cheap, and 141 was on the board when Lanning was well taken at point by Parkin off the bowling of Waller. Lanning's 58 was an excellent display of all-round cricket, marred by two chances at the wicket. Moule's 72, not out, was also an excellent display of hard hitting, and though he made one or two risky strokes the only real chance he gave was the one in the long field above referred to. The match thus resulted in a fairly even draw. The following were the scores and analysis:—

| S. R. C.                                                 |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| W. R. Parkin, b. O. V. Lanning .....                     | 8   |
| W. J. Turnbull, c. G. F. Lanning, b. J. W. Cameron ..... | 66  |
| T. Wallace, c. and b. O. V. Lanning ..                   | 6   |
| S. M. Wallace, st. A. E. Lanning, b. G. F. Lanning ..... | 85  |
| H. W. Dowling, b. W. H. Moule .....                      | 1   |
| T. Veitch, b. W. A. Crombie .....                        | 44  |
| H. Veitch, c. O. V. Lanning, b. W. A. Crombie .....      | 1   |
| W. E. Wilson, b. W. A. Crombie ..                        | 9   |
| C. Kragh, not out .....                                  | 0   |
| H. B. Emerson, } Did not bat                             |     |
| A. J. Waller, } Byes 8, leg bye 1, no balls 1 .....      | 10  |
|                                                          | 230 |

| Y. M. C. A.                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| G. F. Lanning, b. S. M. Wallace .....           | 7   |
| A. E. Lanning, c. Parkin, b. A. J. Waller ..... | 58  |
| W. H. Moule, not out .....                      | 72  |
| E. Middleton, not out .....                     | 2   |
| O. V. Lanning, } Did not bat.                   |     |
| J. W. Cameron, }                                |     |
| W. A. Crombie, }                                |     |
| D. E. Donnelly, }                               |     |
| A. W. Macphail, }                               |     |
| B. Lancaster, }                                 |     |
| V. H. Bourne, }                                 |     |
| Byes .....                                      | 3   |
|                                                 | 142 |

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| S. R. C.         |       |       |       |   |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| Overs.           | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. |   |
| W. A. Crombie .. | 12.5  | 2     | 46    | 3 |
| G. F. Lanning .. | 9     | 0     | 52    | 1 |
| O. V. Lanning .. | 14    | 3     | 42    | 2 |
| E. Middleton ..  | 5     | 0     | 23    | 0 |
| J. W. Cameron .. | 7     | 2     | 17    | 1 |
| W. H. Moule ..   | 5     | 0     | 40    | 1 |

| Y. M. C. A.       |       |       |       |   |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| Overs.            | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. |   |
| A. J. Waller ..   | 9     | 3     | 26    | 1 |
| W. E. Wilson ..   | 7     | 0     | 25    | 0 |
| S. M. Wallace ..  | 8     | 1     | 34    | 1 |
| W. J. Turnbull .. | 3     | 0     | 22    | 0 |
| T. Wallace .....  | 2     | 0     | 6     | 0 |
| H. B. Emerson ..  | 1     | 0     | 14    | 0 |
| H. Veitch .....   | 1     | 0     | 7     | 0 |
| W. R. Parkin ..   | 1     | 0     | 5     | 0 |

## Lawn Tennis Singles Championship Challenge Cup.

This afternoon C. Biron, the challenger, will meet N. B. Ramsay, the holder, to decide who is to be the possessor of the

Championship Challenge Cup for the ensuing season. Biron has played consistently well throughout the tournament, and though no less than seven men scratched he had to play in every heat, so that no luck can be said to have contributed to his success in winning the tournament. By so doing he became "runner-up" for the Championship, and according to the rules of the competition challenged Ramsay to defend his title to retain possession of the Cup. A keenly contested game may therefore be expected this afternoon. The match, which is best of five sets, will be played on the Recreation Club ground and will commence at 4.30 p.m. The Committee of the Club cordially invite everyone who enjoys watching a good game of tennis to witness the match, and this invitation, it goes without saying, includes ladies. Mr. E. P. Hudson has kindly consented to act as umpire.

## Shanghai Lawn Tennis Championship.

A large number of people, including many ladies, as embodied on the Recreation Club ground yesterday evening to witness the match between N. B. Ramsay (holder), and C. Biron (challenger) for the Challenge Cup and Lawn Tennis Championship of Shanghai. It was probably the largest gathering of spectators that has been seen at a tennis match in Shanghai. It was the general opinion that Ramsay would retain the Cup and title, and the result bore out this view. In the first sett Ramsay seemed very much off colour, and Biron obtained three games out of the first four. Then Ramsay improved, and though serving badly, scored many points by accurate placing, and ran out the winner by 7-5 (0100101111). In the second sett Ramsay's service did not improve, but his placing was excellent and he won five games right off the reel. Biron, however, improved considerably and took the next two games. The eighth game of this sett was splendidly contested. Deuce and rantage were being called continually, but although Biron seemed to have the game in his hands at one time, Ramsay won and thus secured the second sett by 6-2 (11110001). In the third sett Biron seemed fagged, but some of the games were very exciting in spite of the fact that Ramsay won the sett by 6-2 (11010111). It was evident that Ramsay was not in his best form, and although he won the rubber easily, the score does not give a proper idea of how closely some of the games were contested. Ramsay's placing was brilliant, and Biron played a very good game, but lost several points by attempting smashing volleys where easier strokes might have increased his score.

## Shanghai Yacht Club.

The opening cruise took place on the 6th instant in lovely weather, the only drawback being that the breeze was somewhat light and fitful. The start was notified for 11 o'clock, and shortly after that hour the Commodore led the way up river in the Violet, the others following in order so far as possible—a merry line and a very pretty sight.

The Commodore with his usual thoughtfulness had previously dispatched his palatial houseboat, Thistle, to the scene of action, in charge of a steam launch. About 1 o'clock the launch and Thistle came to an anchor on the Pootung side at the top of Pagoda Reach, and owners and friends assembled on board the launch and enjoyed the hospitality of the Commodore by drinking success to the Shanghai Yacht Club out of the "Clutha Cup," a trophy commemorating the many victories of the Commodore's famous yacht. A swim was then indulged in by some, after which tiffin, and subsequently for the more sedate ones a siesta.

In the homeward journey a handicap race was organised for a "Visitor's Cup," the following being starters and handicap:—

Violet } allow  
Thresher }  
Winsome }

Lucile, 1 minute.  
Coronella, 3 "  
Irvine, 4 "  
Madcap, }  
Geisha, } 5 "  
Glory, }  
Merlin, }  
Leven, }  
Wee Wynn 7 "

It was a run home all the way with a fair tide, and as the time allowances were given at the start it was first boat home to win. The Lucile, sailing remarkably well, secured the prize, the Thresher being fairly close up. Thus ended a most enjoyable day.

### Shooting.

"A" CO., THE MIH-HO-LOONG RIFLES.  
The competition for the Company's Monthly Cups took place on the morning of the 5th inst. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards. The light was somewhat poor and a slight drizzle commenced before the shooting was over. Eighteen competitors took part and the result may be considered satisfactory, in one respect at least, viz., that the two Cups fell to two new men, Private Goodfellow in "A" Class and Private H. Quelch in "B" Class. The following are the five best scores in each Class:—

| Class "A".               |      |      |        |
|--------------------------|------|------|--------|
|                          | 500. | 600. | Total. |
| Private W. D. Goodfellow | 29   | 28   | 57     |
| " A. Samson              | 24   | 32   | 56*    |
| 2nd Lieut. G. E. Stewart | 24   | 24   | 48†    |
| Private M. Winteler      | 26   | 20   | 46†    |
| " C. Moore               | 30   | 19   | 49‡    |
| * Handicapped 6 points.  |      |      |        |
| † " "                    | 5    |      |        |
| ‡ " "                    | 3    |      |        |

| Class "B".              |      |      |        |
|-------------------------|------|------|--------|
|                         | 500. | 600. | Total. |
| Private H. Quelch       | 18   | 24   | 42     |
| " W. O. Lancaster       | 26   | 16   | 42     |
| Sergeant J. H. Teesdale | 23   | 18   | 41     |
| Private E. L. Krauss    | 25   | 15   | 40     |
| " C. W. Quelch          | 19   | 14   | 33     |

### SPORTSMAN'S GUN CLUB.

The tenth competition for the Monthly Cup was shot off on Sunday morning and resulted in a win for Mr. Sulzerzski with a score of 18 out of 20 birds. Particulars given below:—

|                        |                        |          |          |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|
| St. von Sulzerzski (4) | 0110111201011021110—14 | total 18 | 23 brls. |
| A. K. Henning          | 11010101121211011—16   | "        | 16 26 "  |
| N. E. Miller (4)       | 0102111001010001101—12 | "        | 16 29 "  |
| R. Lüttmann (4)        | 0000100112210200101—10 | "        | 14 33 "  |
| J. M. E. Machado       | 0110020121018210101—13 | "        | 13 30 "  |
| M. Schwartz (4)        | 10000200200120021012—9 | "        | 13 36 "  |
| W. T. Evans            | 01011010310110000002—8 | "        | 8 33 "   |

## ATHLETIC SPORTS AT CHINKIANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

2nd July.

Those who paid a visit to Victoria Park Tuesday last had the pleasure of witnessing an evening's sport of a class seldom to be met with in an outpost. Where all showed their willingness to assist, it would be invidious to mention names, but I cannot refrain from paying a tribute to the untiring energy displayed by Mr. Ellis in his supervision of every detail, and I have no hesitation in saying that to him the

undoubted success of the sports is due. Captain Palmer was assiduous in his efforts to make the evening pass off enjoyably for everyone, and at the tape his decisions gave universal satisfaction. The appearance of some of the competitors after crawling through windsails, wriggling through life buoys, etc., in the obstacle race caused roars of laughter. In the thread-the-needle race Miss Brodhurst's left fingers proved too much for the other competitors, her nominee getting to the tape first.

The following are the particulars:—  
Tug-of-war; 1st, McMahon's team; 2nd, Harris's team.

100 yards flat race; 1st, Ellis (scratch); 2nd, Parr (10 yds.); 3rd Johnston (5 yds.).  
Children's tug-of-war; 1st, Miss Galletti's team; 2nd, Miss Molloy's team.

Donkey race; 1st, Rollo; 2nd, Galletti.  
½ Mile flat race; 1st, Parr (30 yds); 2nd Dick (24 yds.); 3rd Ellis (scratch).

Thread-the-needle race; 1st, Miss Brodhurst (nominee A. Parr).  
Obstacle race; 1st, Parr; 2nd, Ellis.

Bicycle race (½ mile); 1st, Murray; 2nd, Lorentzen.

Pony race; 1st, Lorentzen; 2nd, Parr.  
Children's race (blindfold); 1st, May Palmer.

Children's race; 1st, Gerard Washbrook.  
At the close the prizes were gracefully presented by Mrs. A. E. Allen to the successful competitors.

## THE INTERPORT REGATTA AT KOBE.

(FROM A ROWING CORRESPONDENT.)

The team sent over by the Shanghai Rowing Club to Kobe to try conclusions in rowing, sculling, tennis and lawn bowls with our Kobe and Yokohama friends, on the whole were very successful, winning everything except the four-oar race and the pair oars, the loss of which races was easily accounted for by the vast difference required in the style for rowing in the heavy sea boats with their long oars, compared with the lighter boats used in Shanghai.

The regatta took place on Saturday, 28th June, and although it looked like rain in the earlier part of the day, happily in the afternoon it was nice and fine, the conditions for rowing being excellent and the water like glass—and to add to this the Boat House was crowded and all the youth and beauty (of which there is not a little), to say nothing of the age and honesty of the place, were there to watch the contests for Interport honors.

### INTERPORT FOURS.—1½ miles.

1.—KOBE.

"Hart."

|                      | lbs. |
|----------------------|------|
| Bow.—J. E. Patou     | 137  |
| 2.—D. Weed           | 140  |
| 3.—C. Mancini        | 154  |
| Stroke.—W. M. Squire | 148  |
| Cox.—J. Chalfant     | 115  |

2.—SHANGHAI.

"This'le."

|                      | lbs. |
|----------------------|------|
| Bow.—J. A. T. Thomas | 137  |
| 2.—J. T. Disselduff  | 140  |
| 3.—W. O. Koehler     | 154  |
| Stroke.—E. T. Byrne  | 148  |
| Cox.—P. L. Byrne     | 115  |
| 3.—YOKOHAMA.         |      |
| "Darter."            |      |
| Row.—M. F. Stephens  | 150  |
| 2.—C. H. Moss        | 145  |
| 3.—J. Helm           | 152  |
| Stroke.—W. Goddard   | 128  |
| Cox.—J. Abbey        | 112  |

The above were the crews as they rowed in the four-oared race, which was the first interport race of the after-

noon. Shanghai felt fairly confident of being able to lower the Kobe colours. The boats were soon in line, and everyone eagerly waiting for the "Get Ready." "Are you Ready," and "Bang" goes the gun. Shanghai rowing at 38 to the minute jumped away from Yokohama, but Kobe rowing at about 39 to the minute were keeping dead level with Shanghai. It was soon seen that Shanghai could not maintain their quick stroke over the course of one mile and a quarter with no tide, and in such heavy boats, so Byrne reduced his stroke to 34 to the minute, all working like Trojans; Kobe kept the same steady stroke and now rowed about 28 to the minute, but very long, sweeping strokes, and gradually went ahead. Time and again Byrne tried to catch them, but it was quite a hopeless case, and Kobe passed the winning post a good six lengths ahead, Shanghai beating Yokohama by barely a length.

To Shanghai rowing men this may seem a bad beating, but I am confident in stating that Shanghai will never beat Kobe—in Kobe boats and Kobe water—unless they first forget for the time all the rowing they have been taught, and then start and learn the Kobe stroke in the heaviest boat they can find—for rowing in Shanghai and Kobe are separate arts.

Shanghai were rowing a much faster stroke; they were a heavier and stronger crew, and I know worked quite as hard; but they were fairly beaten by Kobe oarsmanship in Kobe boats, or as some one called them Kobe sampans.

In the pair-oar-d race (one mile) Shanghai was represented by Messrs. E. T. Byrne (Stroke), W. O. Koehler (Bow), P. L. Byrne (Cox), a strong pair, but the same thing applied to them as to the four, and the Kobe long, slow strokes did not allow of Shanghai at any time getting ahead; when at the half-mile Kobe had a slight lead, and it is regrettable that at this point Koehler broke his stretcher, which caused them to stop altogether to allow of its being fixed, and when they again started Kobe were many lengths ahead, thus winning easily. The Kobe crew were: Messrs. W. M. Squire (Stroke), J. Cartwright (Bow), and H. C. Green (Cox). For Yokohama, Mr. J. Helm was Stroke, Mr. C. H. Moss, Bow, and Mr. J. Abbey, Cox.

The double sculls (one mile) had to be rowed in heats, Shanghai meeting Kobe in the first heat, which was rowed on the previous evening, and beating them by three lengths; Messrs. E. T. Byrne (Stroke) and Koehler (Bow) representing Shanghai, and the sculling boats being of light material as used in Shanghai, their quick stroke carried all before it, and upon meeting Yokohama in the final they came in first by one length, being ahead from the start—the long slow strokes of Kobe and Yokohama in light boats being of no avail.

In the single sculls (one mile) Yokohama found it impossible to send down their representative and the race between the plucky little Kobe representative and W. O. Koehler for Shanghai resulted in a procession, Shanghai winning easily by many lengths.

Interspersed with the interport events were several local races which were interesting and in many cases exciting.

During the afternoon the Interport Tennis match, Kobe vs. Shanghai, was played on the B at-House grounds, Mr. N. B. Ramsay, the Shanghai Champion, maintaining his reputation by winning three sets in succession as follows:—6-2, 6-3, 6-2; Mr. Hancock, the Kobe representative, although playing a very plucky game throughout, being no match for Mr. Ramsay.

In the Tennis Doubles played the next day it was practically a foregone conclusion that Shanghai would win, and so it turned out, Messrs. Ramsay and E. T. Byrne beating the Kobe pair in three sets running—6-2, 6-2, 6-3.



The unexpected sometimes happens, and this was the case in the Lawn Bowls, when Messrs. J. T. Disselduff and P. L. Byrne, after an exciting game, won by 21-20; Kobe were 20 when Shanghai were 18, but Disselduff's last bowl won the game, contrary to all expectation.

Thus out of seven events Shanghai carried off five, which is very creditable.

After the events of the day the prizes were distributed, which in the interport events took the form of *surveys*, on which were engraved particulars as to the events, etc., and which make very nice souvenirs of an extremely enjoyable Regatta.

A dinner was given at the Boat House the same evening, followed by a dance in which the visitors enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content; for who could not with such excellent hosts and company.

A boat-house in the ordinary sense of the word does not mean much, except to a rowing man, but the Kobe boat-house is an ideal place, and should rather be called a country club. The ladies of the town go there every evening, which of course brings all the young men of the place there also, and thus an excellent time is spent, rowing, tennis, bowls, and swimming, ending up with a nice trip in the launch which takes you back to Kobe; for the boat-house is outside the town.

To speak of the kindness and the excellent way in which the Kobe people treated us would be out of the question. They were perfect hosts, excellent friends, and in the Regatta formidable foes; and last but not least, they are sportsmen to the backbone. They can give a beating and take one, and should they ever come over to Shanghai to try conclusions with us on our own water, nothing will give us more pleasure than in some way to try to return the debt we owe them, to say nothing of returning the compliment to the young lady who told me just before leaving:—

"Next time you send a crew to Kobe to row, we will put in a ladies' four, and beat you."

## Correspondence.

### THE GALA PERFORMANCE AT THE LYCEUM.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Gala performance last night at the Lyceum was the most brilliant spectacle we have had on the stage in Shanghai. This can be said without hesitation. There was one fault with it. After the beautiful processions of Kings, Queens and celebrities, it became evident to everyone in the theatre who were unfortunate holders of side seats that they would entirely lose the final effect, which provoked such enthusiastic applause. It is a pity that the telling point in the spectacle should be lost to anyone, and with the able management some alteration could be made to allow everybody in the theatre to enjoy their fullest patriotic outburst.

I am, etc.,

A SIDE-SEATED STALLITE.

### A DAY OF REJOICING.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Now that His Majesty the King is progressing so favourably, I think we Britons might take an early opportunity to rejoice over his recovery, and express our hopes that he may long be spared to rule over us. Our energetic A. D. C. is setting a good example by giving their Gala performance; why should we not have Gala festivities? We have a splendid Committee in train, viz., the Coronation Committee, whose work in the

Coronation decorations and arrangements amply demonstrates their excellence. They, I am sure, would consent to act again. Then we have all the materials, such as flags, lanterns, electric illuminations, etc., etc., at hand. I think it would be a thousand pities to relegate them to the limbo of the past and not show how we rejoice over His Majesty's recovery. Let us "buck up" and pull ourselves together after our terrible anxiety and disappointment, and have something worthy of the occasion. I would propose that we fix the day of rejoicing for Saturday week. That it takes place on the Recreation Ground. That we have children's sports in the afternoon, and illuminations and Fire Brigade procession at night. That the bands of the 10th Jäts and Shanghai Volunteers be asked to play selections of music during the evening, to wind up with the National Anthem by the bands massed.

That all foreigners be invited to attend. That Chinese be admitted by ticket, \$5 per ticket, which money should be devoted to say the Shantung Road Hospital. That all the arches intended for the Coronation festivities be erected on the Recreation Ground and festooned with flags and lanterns. That the Fire Brigade procession start from the south end of the Defence Creek road and march round to the Race Club gate, turn there, and finish at the Lloyd Road. This would enable everyone to see it far better than it can be seen on the Bund, where the trees are so thick. That the houses on the Bund should be illuminated on the occasion.

That the children's sports should begin after a spread of cakes and lemonade. No tea, as a precaution against sickness, but each family of children might bring milk in bottles from their own houses.

Respectable Chinese should be welcome to come and a \$5 fee would weed out the others.

To postpone illuminations and procession until the chilly autumn would be a mistake; besides, I doubt if all will enter into festivities then with the same amount of enthusiasm.

I am, etc.,

A BRITON.

1st July.

### SANITATION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Could not some authority inform the Ratepayers if any special measures are being taken to remove nuisances and to stamp out the epidemic disease which has infested the Settlement. Walking through the streets, I often see heaps of garbage and kitchen refuse dumped on the road close to the side walks, stirred by the wind, and made accessible to the respiratory organs of the by-passers. In ordinary communities garbage and kitchen refuse are usually kept in wooden

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. More precious than Gold. Diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera are, through the summer's heat, carrying off the young, as the winter's cold destroys the aged. In the most acute case, where the internal medicines can not be retained, the greatest relief will immediately result from rubbing Holloway's soothing Ointment over the abdomen. The friction should be frequent and brisk, to insure the penetration of a large portion of the unguent. This Ointment calms the excited peristaltic action and soothes the pain. Both vomiting and griping yield to it; where fruit or vegetables have originated the malady, it is proper to remove all indigestible matter from the bowels by a moderate dose of Holloway's Pills before using the Ointment.

boxes, which are emptied directly into the carts. If the Health Department, owing to the pressure of business, is not able to look itself to such matters, why not divide Shanghai in districts and call upon the Ratepayers for voluntary sanitary guardians and assistants? *Salus publica suprema lex.*

I am, etc.,

ONE OF MANY SUFFERERS.

2nd July.

## Miscellaneous.

### IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

2nd July.

### The Resignation of Viceroy T'ao Mu.

We have received a third memorial from T'ao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, stating that in spite of the additional sick leave graciously granted by us his malady still continues unabated, in consequence of which the said Viceroy again prays to be allowed to resign his post in order that there may be no hindrance offered in the management of the duties of such a high office. In view of the reiterated prayers of the said T'ao Mu we now grant him his petition to resign the Viceroyalty of the Two Kuang, in order to recuperate his health.

3rd July.

### Imperial Recognition of Dr. Timothy Richard.

(1) We have received a memorial from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that foreigners from the West are divided into two religions, namely, Roman Catholicism and Protestantism. The said Ministry speaks in the highest terms of recommendation of Dr. Timothy Richard who is at present the head of the Protestant Conference. We know Dr. Richard to be a man of great learning, high attainments and strict sense of justice, qualities we deeply admire and commend. We therefore hereby command the said Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take the scheme the said Ministry has lately drawn up, with the object of making Christians and non-converts to live harmoniously with each other throughout the Empire, to Dr. Richard, and consult with him on the matter, with the sincere hope that, with the valuable assistance of that gentleman, the objects in view may be arrived at and the masses be able to live at peace with their neighbours the Christians.

### Important Official Changes.

(2) Tè Shou (Manchu), Governor of Kuangtung, is promoted acting Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, vice T'ao Mu, resigned; Ts'ên Ch'un-hsien, Governor of Shansi, is transferred to the Governorship of Kuangtung; Ting Chên-tu, Governor of Kuangsi, is transferred to Shansi, vice Ts'ên Ch'un-hsien; and Wang Chih-ch'un is appointed Governor of Kuangsi, vice Ting Chên-tu.

## NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

3rd July.

### Another Insurrection in Szechuan Suppressed.

A Peking dispatch states that the Central Government recently received telegraphic news from Viceroy K'uei Chun of Szechuan to the effect that, at about the same time of the Boxer insurrection at

Tzeyang in that province, another band of the same society incited the people of Kung'p'u, in the jurisdiction of Yachou prefecture, to attack the native Christians in that vicinity. Upon receipt of the news Viceroy K'uei Chun reports that he at once sent two battalions of troops, under a Taotai named Ts'ao Ch'ung-sui, to suppress the insurrection. Ts'ao Taotai now reports that this has been successfully done and that one of the principal Boxer chiefs, named Wang, was captured and summarily executed at Kung'p'u.

### Expected Arrival of a Tartar General.

H. F. Ch'ung Shan, the newly appointed Tartar General of Foochow, is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Nanking in a couple of days and the local mandarins appear to be making considerable preparations to entertain the distinguished visitor.

### H. E. Yang Chao-chun,

the enlightened and courteous Chinese Minister-designate to Belgium, having received the Emperor's commands to go up to Peking for special audience before proceeding to Europe, will leave this city for the North in a few days.

### Robbers Executed at Nanking.

A Nanking dispatch reports that six desperadoes, belonging to a daring band of robbers who had been plundering and terrorising the vicinity of Hsichoufu, or, as that region is also called, Kiangp'ih, were executed at the former city on the 26th ultimo and their heads have been sent on to Hsichoufu to be displayed there as a warning to the fraternity.

4th June.

### A Special Mark of Courtesy.

It is reported from Peking to the effect that the Emperor has commanded that the Double Dragon of the First Grade, First Division—a decoration bestowed upon Royalty alone—shall be bestowed upon H. I. H. Prince Vladimirovitch, the Russian Prince whose audience with the Emperor and Empress Dowager, the other day, was recorded in these "Notes."

### The Manchurian Railways.

It is officially stated from Peking that H. E. Ts'eng Chi, Tartar General of Fengtien (Southern Manchuria), has memorialised the Throne concerning the manner in which the Russians require the railways, and all future railways, in Manchuria to be constructed by China, shall be worked. Further, that the Empress Dowager has commanded the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to report on the matter.

### Missions in Kuangsi.

The same dispatch states that in view of the probability of the rebels in Kuangsi molesting missionaries, mission property and converts in the course of their operations, the Emperor has sent an autograph decree to Viceroy T'ao Mu at Canton, for transmission to the Governor of Kuangsi, commanding the latter to give special instructions to the local civil and military authorities of that province to exert the utmost vigilance and care in protecting missionaries and their property from harm. The reason of the Imperial decree was due more to the desire to avoid further complications with the French authorities than anything else.

### The Two Kuang Viceroyalty.

As may be perceived by the Imperial decree telegraphed from Peking appearing in this column this morning, permission has been granted H. E. T'ao Mu, the enlightened and able Viceroy of the Two Kuang—Kuangtung and Kuangsi—provinces, to resign his post on the plea of chronic ill health. According to present official reports the conservative Viceroy of

the Yun-Kuei—Yunnan and Kueichow—provinces, Wei Kuang-t'ao, may perhaps be the next incumbent of the Viceregal yan'eu at Canton.

### The R. C. Claims in Taiyuan,

according to a dispatch from that city, have at last been settled by the payment of another Tls. 21,000 by the Chinese authorities to the R. C. mission, to rebuild their church and houses in Taiyuan that had been destroyed by the Boxers in 1900. It appears that upon the suppression of the Boxers that year, the R. C. priests were quartered in the Chinese Lingt'ang Tang College, Taiyuan, which, it is reported, the Chinese authorities had some difficulty, subsequently, in getting back. But by payment of the above mentioned Tls. 20,000 the R. C. priests have consented to give up the place which is to be turned into a college of Western Learning by the authorities.

### The Grand Trunk Railroad between Peking and Canton.

The "Universal Gazette" learns that Sheng Kung-pao will very probably proceed to Wuchang to interview H. E. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, after the former's interview with Viceroy Liu at Nanking concerning likin abolition. The object of Sheng Kung-pao's visit to Wuchang does not, however, refer to that all-important question, but to consult with Viceroy Chang Chih-tung about certain matters affecting the Lu-Han (Peking Hankow) and the Yieh-Han (Canton-Hankow) Railways. Apropos of Sheng Kung-pao's visit, with the other Tariff Commissioners, to Nanking, it was rumoured yesterday in local mandarin circles that it is feared the success of the interview with Viceroy Liu will be most doubtful.

5th July.

### Cholera in the "Forbidden City."

It is reported from Peking that cholera has also entered the "Forbidden City," in consequence of which quite a number of eunuchs and female attendants in the palaces have recently succumbed to the dread disease. The members of the Imperial College of Physicians have, therefore, found their hands quite full lately, not only in prescribing for sufferers in the palaces, but also in preparing daily draughts of preventive medicines for their Majesties the Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager.

### "The Paoting Government Gazette."

This is to be the name of a Chinese newspaper to be published in the capital of Chihli province next month, under the auspices and authority of H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai, Viceroy of same. In addition to the publication of the "Paoting Government Gazette" it is intended to subscribe for, and keep on file the principal newspapers and periodicals of China, Japan, the Great Powers of Europe and the United States, and for this purpose Viceroy Yuan has placed to the credit of the Managing Director of the "Gazette," to start the scheme, the sum of Tls. 100,000. A certain portion of this sum is to be used in purchasing the necessary machinery and printing presses, all of which are to be of the most modern type. The balance is to be placed at interest which will be used to make good any shortness of funds that may reasonably arise at the beginning of such an enterprise. Furthermore, as an additional guarantee of the longevity of the scheme, the provincial treasury will apportion a certain annual sum to assist it until such time as the paper and its adjuncts may be made self-paying. Book and job printing is, it is stated, also to be made a speciality of the concern, and if only the proper men be engaged by Viceroy Yuan there should be every chance for success of the new undertaking.

### A Proposed Branch-line.

According to a Northern vernacular paper, certain English capitalists are reported to have been trying to obtain from the Central Government permission to construct a branch railway between Peking and Paoing, the provincial capital of Chihli, much to the satisfaction of Chinese merchants, trading between the two points, who heard of the affair, and a large number of officials whose duties make them travel frequently between Peking, Tientsin and Paoing. There is, however, a fear that obstruction may be placed in the way of the scheme, owing to the reported jealousy of the foreigners who have the construction of the Lu-Han Railway in hand.

7th July.

### Travelling by Boat

between Tientsin and Paoing, writes a correspondent in the latter city, has lately been a most difficult task owing to the prevalence of banditti infesting the intervening country. Four different parties of merchants, personally known to our correspondent, were successively plundered in their boats, within two or three days' of each other, when tied up for the night in the vicinity of populous villages and market towns, by pirates disguised either as patrolmen or likin "runners," who cleared their victims' boats of everything portable, even to the oars and poles of the boats, thereby preventing pursuit if so intended.

### A Grand Reunion,

of Chinese students studying in Japan took place on the 4th instant at Tokio, having been invited to meet Mr. Wu Ju-lun, Hanlin Academicist and Head Professor of Chinese Literature in the Peking University. Mr. Wu had recently arrived in Tokio from Peking to visit the various institutions of learning in Japan and take notes regarding them for the future guidance of those in authority in the Peking University. Altogether over 600 young Chinese were present, and Mr. Wu was welcomed most heartily by them.

### For the Entertainment of Foreign Ladies.

A Northern vernacular paper states that the Empress Dowager does not think the palaces in the "Forbidden City" grand or spacious enough for the foreign lady guests from the Legations, and has, therefore, recently ordered the Board of Revenue to provide Tls. 200,000 for repairing Yuen-mingyuen Palace where she intends to hold her future receptions. Probably a short, luxuriously appointed railway will also be constructed for the conveyance of the Empress Dowager herself and her guests between Peking and the so-called Summer Palace.

8th June.

### On Cutting the Queue in Foreign Countries.

The "Shuntien Shihpao," a vernacular paper published in Peking, states that with reference to a recent dispatch of H. E. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, informing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that Chinese students in the United States have begun cutting off their queues and assuming foreign clothes in lieu of their own, the wisecracks at the Foreign Office have replied that Chinese students abroad may, on the ground of expediency, temporarily put on foreign costumes, but the fact of their cutting off their badge of national distinction, the queue—really the badge of "bondage" inflicted by the Manchu conquerors on the Chinese—is an infringement of the laws of the Manchu dynasty, for which reason H. E. Wu Ting-fang has been instructed to give due warning to the delinquent students in question. As a result the students have been ordered

to resumé the wearing of their queues, failing which they are to be deported to China, where some sort of punishment will be administered to the refractory young men. Much adverse criticism against the government has been made by the majority of native newspapers publishing the above news, "as if," say they, "the wearing of the queue preserves a man's loyalty. Such is the superficiality of our present rulers."

### Japan, the Chinese "Mecca" of Education.

It is the fashion now-a-days for Chinese of all ranks and professions to go to Japan if they want to learn anything, from International Law, the Military and other professions, etc., to handicrafts, as the making of magazine rifles and field guns. Last week ten qualified artisans of the Kiangnan Arsenal, under Mr. Chên, an expectant prefect and Assistant Director of the Arsenal, left this city for Tokio for a course of practical study in the Imperial Japanese Arsenal in that city, and these, it is reported, are to be the precursors of many others from other arsenals and arms factories in different parts of China.

### An Adviser on International Law.

Apparently recognising their own pitiable ignorance of even the elementary principles of International laws and amenities, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Peking have at last appealed to Japan for an expert to advise them in International law. It is reported that it was at first proposed to engage either a British or a German legal adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but that when the news came to the ears of the rivals of Great Britain and Germany the determined but secret opposition made against the proposition was such that the timid and ignorant mandarins managing the international relations of the Chinese Empire became greatly alarmed and the matter was accordingly dropped. The Minister of Instruction at Tokio, it is now stated, has been asked to recommend a Japanese as Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but he has been unable to immediately comply with the request of the Chinese Government owing to two legal gentlemen who had been successively asked to join the Chinese Government having declined the honour.

### Lee Tien, the Captain of the Ill-fated

Chinese cruiser Kaichi, which was blown up by an explosion of her powder magazine about a fortnight ago at Nanking, according to a telegraphic dispatch from Peking, has been denounced to the Throne by Viceroy Liu K'un-yi for carelessness and maintaining such loose discipline on board as to cause the ship's destruction and the death of over half her crew, besides a dozen or so bumboatmen and ferryboatmen who unfortunately happened to be in the vicinity at the time of the explosion. The strict letter of the Chinese law governing a case where a military (or naval) officer is responsible for the loss—either through his own carelessness or of those under his command—to the Imperial Government of anything the value of which exceeds the sum of Tls. 8,000, is liable to be cashiered and sentenced to death by public decapitation, while the officer responsible for losses under that sum can be sentenced to loss of rank and banishment to work as a convict on the military post roads in Outer Mongolia and Northern Manchuria, — Kirin and Heilungchiang (Chinese Amur region). It is interesting to note, continues the telegram above noted, that Viceroy Liu K'un-yi has exercised considerable leniency in the wording of his memorial to the Throne, by which H.E. has been enabled to recommend that ex-Captain Lee Tien be cashiered and banished to the military post roads as a convict who shall expiate his fault by hard labour at the place of his exile. Apropos, it is stated in local man-

darin circles, in explanation, that the reason the death penalty was not recommended by Viceroy Liu K'un-yi lay in the fact that the ex-Captain of the Kaichi offered, immediately after the catastrophe, to make good the loss to the Government by raising and repairing the Kaichi, if it be possible, or, if beyond repair, to indemnify the Imperial Government to the sum of something like a quarter of a million taels, thereby bringing the actual loss to the Navy under the fatal sum of Tls. 8,000.

9th July.

### The Expense of Court Travel.

It has been computed by the officials in Chibbi that the total cost for the entertainment and transport of their Majesties the Emperor, Empress, Empress Dowager and their respective trains and guardsmen between the city of Loyanghsien, Honan province, and Peking last year, when the Court returned to the Capital, amounted to Tls. 1,510,000, which also included railway travelling expenses between Chenting and Paoting, and from Paoting to Peking. This amount will be paid for the most part by "voluntary" contributions of the Viceroy, Governors and Tartar Generals in the provinces, the Board of Revenue being required to pay only about a seventh part of the whole.

### The Late Boxer Generalissimo,

Prince Tuan, and his second lieutenant, Duke Lan—Tuan's chief lieutenant, Prince Chuang, having committed suicide by hanging himself at P'uchou, Shansi, last year—according to a Lanchou, capital of Kansu dispatch, at present said to be residing at Tihua (Urumsai), the capital of Chinese Turkestan, which city is about one month's ordinary journey on horseback, west of Chiaoükuang, a gateway cut in the most western portion of the Great Wall. It is reported that the two exiles continue to "lord it over the natives" in that part of the Emperor's dominions, and by their braggadocio and swagger and loud-talking of what they intend to do soon against the "Western Barbarians", manage to impress their importance upon the simple minded Kashgarians and Tungans—Chinese Ma, homedans—of Urumsai, Turfan and Hami—the latter two cities being often visited by the two in their search for followers and partisans. Owing to the near connection of the two ex-Boxers to the Imperial occupant of the Throne even the Governor of Chinese Turkestan dare not slight them.

### The Commercial Enterprises of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung

at Wuchang, namely, a cotton weaving mill, a spinning mill, a silk filature, and a hemp factory which, as will be remembered, the Viceroy failed to make to pay and were afterwards offered to a Japanese capitalist, but which fell through owing to the opposition of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, have been at last leased to a Chinese syndicate, headed by a Canton merchant named Wei Ying-nan. According to a Wuchang dispatch, the lease was signed on the 1st instant with possession on the 4th, or the 1st day of the 6th moon.

## THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by all American residents in Shanghai with the same festivities as in previous years. In the morning the United States Consul-General, Mr. J. Goodnow, received a large number of American citizens and friends of other nationalities at the Consulate, which was specially decorated for the occasion. All the foreign Consuls, members of the Municipal Council, and representative men attended, and there was enough and to spare of the hospitality and

good feeling for which our American friends are celebrated. Numerous hongts displayed the stars and stripes and the Union Jack, and some offices were closed to business for the day. A great business was done at the clubs and hotels in American drinks, and on the Recreation Ground, where a baseball match was played in the afternoon, visitors were entertained in a large marquee. The ships in harbour dressed flag in honour of the occasion, and during the day, the American men-of-war in harbour were boarded by numerous friends of the officers and men.

## SATURDAY MORNING'S FIRE.

At about five minutes past one o'clock on Saturday morning the fire alarm of the Central Station sounded four bells, notifying that a fire was in progress in the English settlement, and the glare reflected in the sky indicated that it was of large proportions. The different Fire Companies turned out smartly, and it was ascertained that the scene of the outbreak was located in Fokien Road, at the junction of the Yang-king-pang Creek. By the time the firemen arrived the flames had a good hold of a block of Chinese houses, and with such fierceness did they spread that in a short time the buildings on both sides of Fokien Road were ablaze. At the earlier stages of the fire the water pressure was very poor, the jets hardly reaching to the roofs of the houses, and of course the efforts of the firemen were severely handicapped. However the steam engines soon arrived, and when they got to work the improved pressure of water enabled the Brigade to operate under more equal conditions, and they soon began to get the flames under control. The entire block of houses from the Creek to the first lane northward and to the alleyway eastward was utterly demolished, excepting the fronts of the shops on the north side; and on the west side of Fokien Road the houses were burnt out to the same extent northward. Altogether from thirty-five to forty hongts and houses were destroyed, while the contents only of a few of the shops were insured, the Sun and the Manchester Companies being interested to a small extent. The property belongs to David Sassoon's and A. Cushman, and the loss is estimated at Tls. 11,000. There have been three fires previously in this locality, and the blocks are marked red on the Insurance Companies' plans, but the present outbreak is the most serious that has occurred. On neither of the former occasions did the flames cross the road. Great as the damage was it was all effected within an hour, and at 2.15 a.m. there was hardly a spark to be seen. Several members of the Brigade had narrow escapes from injuries by falling walls. A large crowd gathered, but the police kept ample space clear for the firemen. It is unfortunate that the water supply was so

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.** Diseases of the Skin. No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbatic affections they are especially serviceable. Scoury and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment, and gradually become worse, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself, and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.



inadequate at the earlier stages of the fire, for as soon as the Brigade got the necessary pressure the flames were held in check. It is thought by some members of the Brigade that the steam engines should be turned out for every fire. As Shanghai is now gradually changing the character of its native buildings, it is hoped the owners will take advantage of this opportunity to erect more substantial structures on the site.

## THE LAND DISPUTE AT NINGPO.

### OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Ningpo, November 27th, 1865.

W. H. Fittock, Esq.

H. B. M. Consul, Ningpo.

SIR,—In compliance with your Notification to land renters, dated 26th October, 1865; I beg to hand you annexed particulars of the Land belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. William Parker. I also send plans showing the boundaries of each lot.

First Lot, see Plan No. 1.

[Refers to property outside the Salt Gate.]

Second Lot, see Plan No. 2.

Is on the Great Northern Road Campoo, (on that portion of the New Road extending across the Settlement from near the English Cemetery to the "Tsie-kie" branch of the River).

This land was transferred on the 7th November, 1862, from Mordecai Simeon Gubbay, Merchant, Ningpo, and Mr. Edward Swain, of Her Majesty's Navy, to the late Dr. William Parker; and consists of two plots of ground bought in conjunction, measuring eleven mow or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—

Five mow and a half or thereabouts, North, by frontage leading to the Great Northern Road; South, by paddy fields bought by foreigners; West facing the "Tsie-kie" River; East by the property belonging to Mr. Isaac Reuben.

Another five mow and a half bounded as follows:

East, facing the old Chinha stone pathway and Canal; North, facing to the Great Northern Road; South, by paddy fields purchased by foreigners; West, by the property belonging to Mr. Isaac Reuben of Ningpo.

The land surrendered to public use can be seen on plan No. 2 which is a copy of the original plan of the Great Northern Road, etc.

Third Lot see plan No. 3.

Is on the Great Western Road (on that part of the New Road extending from the Great Northern Road to the "Tsie-kie" river near the Catholic Cemetery).

This lot was bought in 1862 as per original Title Deeds deposited in H. B. M. Consulate and transferred to the late Dr. William Parker through the Committee managing the construction of the Road. It consists of ten mow of land or thereabouts, and is marked on the original plan as Lot No. 5 and is bounded as follows:

The portion on the North side of the Road, North, by the pathway; South, by the Great Western Road; West, by No. 4, the property of E. Swain; East, by the pathway and lot No. 6, the property of J. C. Jackson; and the portion on the South side of the Road is bounded: North, by the Road; South, by paddy fields; West, by grave mounds and the land of E. Swain; and the East by the property of J. C. Jackson. The land for making the Road surrendered to Public use. (see Plan No. 3.)

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) Alison Napier Parker.

I certify that the above written document is a true copy of the original autograph letter of Mrs. Alison Napier Parker, dated Nov. 27, 1865, and addressed to Mr. Consul Fittock, the description of the "First Lot" being omitted.

W. H. Wilkinson.

Consul.

H. B. M. Consulate,  
Ningpo, Jan. 27, 1902.

H. B. M. Consulate,  
[Ningpo] Feb. 26, 1902.

My dear—, Apropos of our many conversations on the subject of the "Great Northern Road" and the lots up to 1895, the property of Mrs. Parker, sold by Lu Ch'ing-ting to the Catholic Mission, I have now received from Mr. Galpin the enclosed reply to my letter of enquiries. (Please return it when it has been read).

As you will see, he is of the impression that he parted with all Mrs. Parker's ground at one time or another. But he adds, "I should have signed a Chinese deed to any native purchaser and [Lu] ought to have in his possession such a document."

If, then, the Chinese deed which Lu tells me he handed to the Mission is signed by Mr. Galpin, I shall be prepared, on its exhibition to me, to admit the right of the Mission to the ground defined (as "Lot No. 2") in Mrs. Parker's formal letter to my predecessor, dated Nov. 27, 1865, and to insert a note to that effect in my Land Register. It must, however, be distinctly understood that all the land declared by Mrs. Parker to have been "surrendered to public use" remains, and must continue to remain, a public road.

May I remind you, by the bye, that you have not yet returned my Memorandum?

Yours sincerely,

W. H. Wilkinson.

Clitheroe,

Jan. 16th 1902.

W. H. Wilkinson, Esq.,

H. B. M. Consul,

Ningpo.

Dear Mr. Wilkinson,

In answer to your communication of Dec. 3rd, I beg to say:—

First, I have an impression that

[Lu Ch'ing-ting] purchased 2 (or more) lots of the Parker land, but not at the same time.

Second, I further believe that I disposed of the whole of the land belonging to the Parker family; at least I have no doubt that I sold all known to belong to the Parkers, and this would include the lots marked "A" and "B" on the plan.

Third, I should have signed a Chinese deed to any native purchaser and ought to have in his possession such a document. I am sorry that I cannot give you the different dates of sale.

The latter bargain was made when I was very ill and just breaking up my house and preparing to return to England. I have an idea that I left the deeds (native) with Dr. Swallow to hand over to when he had the money ready.

The reason why I sold the land, was the difficulty of obtaining any rent for it.

Personally I am convinced that the Parker family has no land now in its possession.

May I say that your present dwelling in Ningpo calls up many incidents in the happy past?

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Frederick Galpin.

Minute in Title Deed granted by Messrs. Sassoon to Ch'en K'ai-ming, for property on the Great Northern Road, July 1876.

Further Minute. This ground originally formed one share in 100 mow odd purchased in common by Dr. Parker, Mr. Swain, and Messrs. Sassoon. It comprised 33 mow 3 fen 5 li, out of which area 8 mow 1 fen has been subtracted for a public road, making the net measurement 25 mow 2 fen 5 li. This is the property of Messrs. Sassoon, and they now convey it in perpetuity to Ch'en K'ai-ming.

H. M. Consulate.

Ningpo, Jan. 6, 1902.

My dear —,

I have just seen Mr.

[T'ang Ch'ing-fu] owner of the ground to the west of the north side of the "Great Northern Road" Race Course.

He has shown me the deeds, proving that the land was originally held by Messrs. Parker, Swain, and Gubbay,—all of them British subjects. A [Note] on the final deed declares that out of one-third of the joint possessions of these three men, 8 mow 1 fen was [a public road].

I enclose copy of the Note in question, which thus effectually bears out what I declare does not admit of any question, viz., that the western continuation of the "Great Northern Road" forms part of that road which thus stretches from river to river.

I trust that after this Monseigneur will remove his boundary stone.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. Wilkinson.

Memorandum.

The two plots of land on the Great Northern Road, Ningpo, acquired by the late Dr. Parker in 1862.

1.—Any rights to property in the above two plots possessed, or claimable, by the Chinaman, Lu Ch'ing-ting, can only be so possessed, or claimed, under and by virtue of the transfer effected at H. B. M. Consulate, Ningpo, on the 11th December 1895; and the said Lu Ch'ing-ting cannot convey to any other person rights in excess of the above.

2.—The Note of Transfer in the Land Register of the Consulate runs as follows, being in the handwriting of Mr. Consul Playfair:—  
On Dec. 11th, 1895, the portion of this lot adjoining the Race Course and marked No. 5 on the plan deposited in Consulate on Nov. 23, 1865, was transferred by Mrs. Alison Napier Parker, Administratrix of the late Dr. William Parker, M. D., by her representative, Frederick Galpin, to Lu Ch'ing-ting, a Chinese subject.

(Signed) Alison Napier Parker,

by her representative Frederick Galpin,

Before me,

(Signed) G. Playfair,

Consul.

3.—Copy of the "plan deposited in [this] Consulate" and its covering letter is appended. From both plan and letter it clearly appears that the only "portion of this lot" which is "marked No. 5" is that described by Mrs. Parker as "Third Lot."

In other words: As far as at present appears, the man Lu Ch'ing-ting has not, and never has had, any right or title to the two lots on the Great Northern Road acquired by Dr. Parker, in 1862, from Messrs. Gubbay and Swain,—Mrs. Parker's "Second Lot".

4.—As, however, the man Lu Ch'ing-ting claims to have received from Mr. Galpin a Chinese title deed for the above two lots, a communication was addressed on the 3rd December last to Mr. Galpin (now in England) enquiring whether,—despite the explicit language of the Note of Transfer signed by him, as above—he did convey on the 11th December, 1895, the said two lots to the man Lu Ch'ing-ting, in addition to "that portion marked No. 5."

5.—Should Mr. Galpin reply in the affirmative, the necessary correction will be made in the Land Register, Lu Ch'ing-ting being at the same time warned that he cannot claim any rights over those portions of the ground which were declared by Mrs. Parker, in her formal letter of Dec. 27, 1865, to Consul Fittock, to have been "surrendered to public use", notwithstanding any apparent neglect on the part of the Public or of the Authorities of the General Foreign Settlement of Compo to make use of them.

W. H. Wilkinson,

Consul.

H. B. M. Consulate,

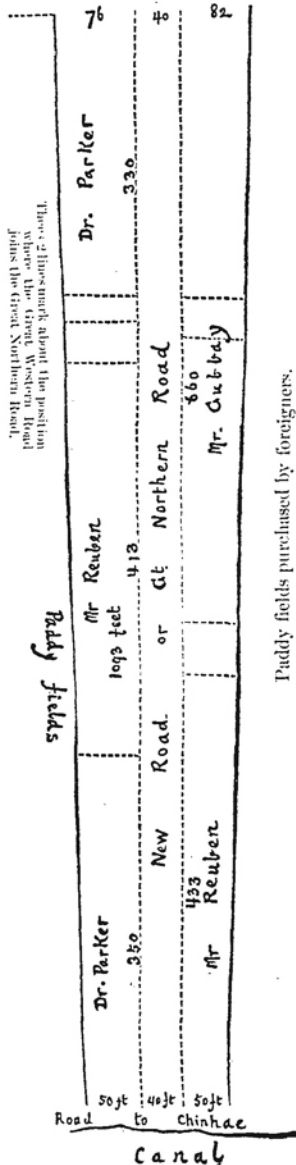
Ningpo, Jan. 27, 1902.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.** Never at fault. In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, and enlargements of the glands, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure which never disappoints the most favourable expectations. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst thus acting locally, the pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body, which renders the cures complete and permanent. Under the genial influence of these potent remedies the puny infant becomes the robust child; the pale and emaciated regain colour and roundity, and the dyspeptic eats freely without fear.

## PLAN.

River to Tse Kie

Intended Band



The copy of the plan of a plot of Ground purchased at Ningpo, September, 1862.

12 inches to 1,000 feet by E. Swain. Showing part of the New Road on which two plots of Ground belong to the late Dr. William Parker's estate.

Plan No. 2.

I certify that the above is a True Copy of the Plan deposited in this Consulate, 27th November, 1865.

W. H. WILKINSON,  
Consul.

H.B.M. Consulate,  
Ningpo, 27th January, 1902.

[Note.—The road runs almost due West.  
—Ed.]

## Law Reports.

## H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 2nd July.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,  
Acting Chief Justice.

LIU TSE-KUNG v. WARBURTON, HUNTERS  
AND CO., LIMITED.

Mr. D. McNeill appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. Ellis for the defendants. Mr. A. M. Latter attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Yayu Bank.

Mr. McNeill said that he was glad to be able to state that the parties to this action had come to an agreement on the matters in dispute. It was settled that all the questions should be referred to arbitrator either agreed upon by the plaintiff or the defendants, or approved by the Court. It had been suggested to him that it would be satisfactory if his Lordship would consent to arbitrate in the matter. He would not, however, enter into that question as there were points involved of a rather technical character, and perhaps it would be better if an expert were appointed arbitrator.

His Lordship said that he was very glad to hear that, as it certainly was a technical matter.

Mr. McNeill said that there was a question of law which had been agreed upon. The agreement mentioned in the petition was admitted and the defendants had promised to render an account. The point which was not admitted was the liability of the defendants to pay back to the compradore certain sums advanced by him for duty, and the question they were going to put was whether he was liable. That question had since been settled between them. Reference would be made to the arbitrator as to the amount of duty payable to the compradore, the defendants admitting that the compradore was entitled to be repaid for any sums advanced by him for duty, and which sums had not yet been repaid him. The question left open was that of account, which would have to be taken before there was a discontinuance of the injunction.

Mr. Ellis said that, on behalf of his client, he was agreeable to the arrangement.

His Lordship expressed approval of this course of action.

Shanghai, 8th July.

Mr. D. McNeill appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. Ellis for the defendants. Mr. A. M. Latter attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Yayu Bank.

Mr. McNeill stated that, as his Lordship would remember, there was an arrangement arrived at when this case was last in Court but it was afterwards brought to his knowledge that the sum of Tls. 30,000, which was the substantial sum mentioned in the account, was not, as he had supposed when he consented to that arrangement, in a position to be freely dealt with under the account to be taken, but that some rights in respect to it were put forward by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The Tls. 30,000 was the substantial matter involved in the action. An account had to be taken, and under that this sum would be credited to the compradore, and there would be set to his debit the sums which, under the agreement, were to be taken out of it. That sum was really the basis of the claim of the plaintiff. If that sum had been dealt with in such a way as to give any right to the Chartered Bank the defendants must have done it themselves; they must have

given to the bank some rights as between themselves and the bank. He must apply to his Lordship, in order to make things logically correct, for leave to add to the name of the plaintiffs that of the Yayu Bank. Mr. Latter appeared for them, and consented to that application, and the amendment was necessary, as the Yayu Bank were very distinctly interested. It would be necessary if their name was added to make an amendment of the petition dealing with the argument of the rights of the compradore in respect to that Tls. 30,000 to the Yayu Bank. He asked leave for them to be added as plaintiffs, and for the petition to be amended.

Mr. Latter and Mr. Ellis signified their consent to the amendment.

His Lordship said that the petition would be amended by the addition as plaintiffs of the Yayu Bank.

Mr. McNeill, continuing, said that what he now desired to do was to outline to his Lordship the present position of this matter. The circumstances in which these Tls. 30,000 came to be deposited in the Chartered Bank were these. Messrs. Birchall, who were the agents of the defendants, paid in to the Chartered Bank the money as security for the agreement of the compradore. A receipt of which he held the original in his hand was given to the compradore by the Chartered Bank for that money. Upon a date subsequent to the paying in of that money as the compradore's security a letter was sent to the Chartered Bank stating that the money placed on fixed deposit in the name of Warburton, Hunters and Co., was to be security for drafts drawn by that company. The subsequent action of the bank showed what impression these contradictory letters had upon them. In the year 1900, the Yayu Bank, who had taken an assignment from the compradore of this sum of Tls. 30,000, made a claim upon the Chartered Bank for the interest payable upon this fixed deposit. Now, under the agreement, which was referred to in the petition, and the terms of which were set out, the interest on the fixed deposit was to be paid to the compradore, and the Yayu Bank claimed for its payment. The answer made by the Chartered Bank to this claim was of the greatest importance to this matter. They answered that they could not pay the interest to the Yayu Bank because they were not satisfied as to the legality of the assignment. There was a very long correspondence between legal representatives of the banks, in which objections were made by the Chartered Bank to various technical informalities, all leading to the conclusion that the assignment was not a good one and therefore could not be recognised. The objections went on for some time, and ultimately the Chartered Bank paid the interest. At that time no suggestion was made by the Chartered Bank that they had any claim to that money as security for Messrs. Warburton, Hunters and Co. In the year 1901 a further claim was made on behalf of the Yayu Bank. The circumstances then had considerably changed. They had changed to this extent that during the course of the correspondence of 1900 full notice had been given to the Chartered Bank of the compradore's rights with regard to that sum and of the rights of the assignee. Therefore when in the year 1901 the Yayu Bank put forward a claim for the interest then due they made a claim upon persons who had received notice since the previous year that the money was security for the compradore's performance of his agreement. The answer of the Chartered Bank was to the effect that they could not meet the application because this deposit had been assigned to them as security for transactions they had had with that firm. That brought into strong relief what he had said before—that the only way they had any right to claim in this manner was the dealing with

that money by the defendant in some way unauthorised by the agreement. Ultimately it became necessary on behalf of the Yau Bank to institute proceedings against the Chartered Bank. These proceedings had the same result as the correspondence had before; the Chartered Bank paid the interest. In the year 1902 the same application was made and the interest was paid without objection. He had made certain ineffectual suggestions to the Chartered Bank about this sum. He had told them that if they would hold that money untouched until the conclusion of these proceedings, and without any prejudice to any claims they had against it, the parties were still willing to adhere to the settlement made the other day. He also suggested that the money should be paid into Court, and—what perhaps was a foolish suggestion—that the Bank should in a way prejudice the question by defining their position. He was, he thought, entitled at least to ask the Chartered Bank to hold that money untouched until the completion of these proceedings. In view of this request being refused he would ask his Lordship to add the name of the Chartered Bank as defendants in this case, and that the money should be held untouched until the end of the proceedings, or paid into Court until an order had been made.

His Lordship ordered that Mr. McNeill should bring forward a motion to add the Chartered Bank to the defendants, and granted an interim injunction against the bank not to part with the money until the hearing of the motion on Thursday afternoon.

The Court adjourned.

Shanghai, 7th July.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,  
Acting Chief Justice.

A. M. A. EVANS v. CHESNEY DUNCAN AND  
T. C. COWEN.

Mr. A. P. Stokes appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. H. C. Brushfield for Mr. Chesney Duncan. Mr. Cowen was present in Court.

The Petition of the plaintiff reads as follows:—

1.—The Plaintiff is a Merchant carrying on business in Shanghai in the Empire of China.

2.—The defendants are journalists and until the 1st day of October last were carrying on business together as partners and were joint lessors of the plaintiff of the Newspaper known as "The Daily Press."

3.—The defendants are indebted to the plaintiff in the following sums:—

(a).—For money collected by the defendants on behalf of the plaintiff, \$2,489.34.

(b).—For rent of the above-mentioned newspaper and printing plant for 13 months at \$300 per month, \$3,900.

4.—The defendants are also indebted to the plaintiff in the following sums:—

(a).—For rent for January 1901 of the premises of the above-mentioned newspaper printing establishment, Tls. 120.

(b).—For material (paper) supplied by the plaintiff to the defendant, Tls. 2,414.36.

5.—The defendants are also indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of \$1,208.83 for and in respect of goods which were upon the premises leased to them at the time of such lease being granted and which were missing at the time when the premises were returned to the plaintiff on the 30th March, 1902, as per list hereto annexed marked A.

In the alternative.

6.—In respect of the matter mentioned in paragraph 3 hereof.

(a.) The defendants are jointly indebted to the plaintiff for money collected by the defendants on behalf of the plaintiff ..... \$2,488.84  
And the defendant Chesney Duncan is indebted to the plaintiff for money collected by him on behalf of the plaintiff being the last two items in the particulars above enumerated..... \$ 20.50  
\$2,489.34

(b.) For rent of the above named newspaper and printing plant for 8 months, the defendants are jointly indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of ..... \$ 2,400

And for the rent of the above named newspaper and printing plant for 5 months the defendant Chesney Duncan is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of ..... 1,500

Making in all..... \$ 3,900

7.—In respect of the matters mentioned in paragraph 4 (c.) hereof the defendants are jointly indebted to the plaintiffs for material supplied by the plaintiff to the defendant in the sum of..... Tls. 1,384.03

And the defendant Chesney Duncan is indebted to the plaintiff for material supplied by the plaintiff to him in the sum of Tls. 1,169.33

Making in all..... 2,414.36

8.—In respect of the matters mentioned in paragraph 5 the plaintiff claims as against the defendant Chesney Duncan the sum of Tls. 1,020.83

The plaintiff therefore prays:—

1.—That the defendants may be ordered to pay forthwith to the plaintiff the above-mentioned sums together with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 28th day of February until payment.

2.—That the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

3.—That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

The answer of the defendant Mr. Chesney Duncan reads:—

1.—That he admits generally with regard to the petition that there is due and owing to the plaintiff by himself and the defendant Thomas Cowen jointly and as partners the sum of \$8,316.75 less the sum of Tls. 275 or their equivalent \$374.15 agreed by the plaintiff to be allowed in respect of certain goods taken over by him from the defendants. The sum therefore due and owing as aforesaid is \$7,942.60.

2.—That with regard to his separate or personal liability he says that since action was brought he has paid the plaintiff all sums due and that there now exists no claim of the plaintiff unsatisfied as regards himself.

The answer of Mr. T. C. Cowen reads:—  
1.—The defendant Thomas Cowen admits the first paragraph of the petition and denies all the succeeding paragraphs.

2.—The defendant Thomas Cowen does not admit that he is or at any time was liable as joint lessee of the "Daily Press" business, because the lease contract was void from the first in that it was based on misrepresentations. The business of the "Daily Press" was in fact considerably less than it was represented to be according to the information supplied by the said A. M. A. Evans and Chesney Duncan to the defen-

dant Thomas Cowen, and the books of the concern when shown to the defendant T. Cowen by the said C. Duncan and A. Evans or their agents or employers contained many entries of supposed subscribers and advertisers whose subscriptions and advertisements had expired or had been ordered to be discontinued, such discontinuance having been improperly concealed or not duly put into effect. Thus the earnings of the business were materially misrepresented to the defendant Thomas Cowen by the plaintiff A. Evans and the defendant C. Duncan or by persons under their authority and control and the contract which the defendant Thomas Cowen was induced to enter into in this manner is void.

3.—The inaccuracies above set forth could not be found out by the defendant T. Cowen until after working at the business for some time, but so soon as possible the defendant T. Cowen acquainted himself with the facts of the case and brought them to the notice of the plaintiff's representative in plaintiff's absence from Shanghai, and informed the plaintiff immediately on his return, and the defendant Thomas Cowen has since March, 1901 on many occasions protested to the plaintiff about these matters and objected to the continuance of the contract and declined to continue at work except provisionally with a view to some new arrangement being made. And the defendant Thomas Cowen has during that period withheld payment of moneys claimed from him by the plaintiff under the contract, and has told the plaintiff his reasons as above set forth.

5.—The defendant Thomas Cowen in July 1901 urgently protested to the plaintiff and appealed to be released from the contract and showed him that the concern was not able to go on without running deeply into debt, but the plaintiff refused to release the said T. Cowen and threatened him with legal consequences if he did not continue. The defendant Chesney Duncan was then away from Shanghai having gone away shortly before the plaintiff's return to Shanghai, and the defendant Thomas Cowen was thus compelled to carry on the business under protest, plaintiff not consenting to release the defendant Cowen until the defendant Duncan could be consulted and have time to answer.

6.—The defendant Duncan answered in October 1901 agreeing to carry on the concern alone, and the plaintiff then agreed to accept Duncan as sole lessee and to completely release the defendant Cowen from all liability past or future in connection with the concerns, leaving the two defendants to settle their partnership accounts between themselves. The defendant Chesney Duncan by his attorney H. Browett consented to this arrangement being made by Cowen and Evans, the said H. Browett stipulating only that the rights of the defendant Duncan as against the defendant Cowen should not be affected, and in fact the said Chesney Duncan has since commenced a separate action against the said T. Cowen which action is now pending.

7.—The defendant Thomas Cowen has from time to time since March, 1901 told the plaintiff or his agent in the plaintiff's absence from Shanghai, that the concern was not as represented and was not able to pay, and the defendant Thomas Cowen for his own protection proposed to close the concern as insolvent in order to avoid trading at a hopeless loss, and the defendant Thomas Cowen was only restrained from doing so by the release granted in October as stated in paragraph 6 hereof, and if the said release is not valid, that the defendant Thomas Cowen says he has no funds whatever, to meet the liabilities of any or to defend this action.

The defendant Thomas Cowen therefore prays that the plaintiff's petition against him be dismissed and that the plaintiff be ordered to pay his costs of this action.

Mr. Stokes stated that he accepted as correct the figures mentioned in the answer,



to the petition, of Mr. Chesney Duncan, \$7,942. There only remained the question of interest for settlement. With regard to Mr. Cowen he, counsel believed, admitted the correctness of the figures and had, in the answer which he had filed, a good defence in the action which Mr. Duncan was bringing against him for his share of the amount given in the judgment. He accepted the figures, which the plaintiff was willing to accept, as \$7,942.60, and the interest agreed upon was \$144.40, making a total of \$8,087. Subject to the consent of Mr. Cowen he would ask his Lordship to give judgment for this amount, with costs.

Mr. Brushfield said that he consented to judgment against Mr. Duncan as a joint partner with Mr. Cowen.

His Lordship asked Mr. Cowen if he consented to this.

Mr. Cowen—I agree entirely.

Judgment was entered against the two defendants for \$8,087 with costs.

## H.B.M.'s CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 4th July.

Before H. F. KING, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

ZEE LAI-SUNG v. W. J. FUSSELL.

W. J. Fusselle appeared in answer to a judgment summons, to show cause why he had not paid the sum of \$20 and \$3 costs in accordance with a judgment of the Court made on the 24th of June.

The defendant, sworn, said he was aware that judgment was given against him for the said amount on the 24th of June last. He was unable to pay the amount. He was at present employed painting and had orders on hand, but when his present orders were completed he had to pay for his utensils and board. He was now living at the Family Hotel, but last month was living at Bernardi's. He still owed Bernardi for last month's board. It was reported in the papers after the first hearing of the case that the plaintiff had said that he had received \$100. He had not received \$100. He got \$70, money that was owing to him, out of which he paid \$60 for board that he owed. He had some effects, which consisted of clothing and his painting utensils. He could pay the money eventually, but not immediately.

His Honour made an order that the judgment debt be paid on or before the 18th of July.

CENTRAL STORES, LD. v. F. BENTLEY.

This was also a judgment summons, to obtain payment of the sum of \$11.70 and \$4 costs, the amount of a judgment obtained against the defendant on the 4th of June last.

Mr. Didoulac, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said he understood that the judgment debtor had left the jurisdiction of the Court. He asked His Honour to

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.** Diseases of the Skin. No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scurvy affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment, and gradually become worse, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

adjourn the case sine die, and if at any time the defendant could be served, to restore the case to the list.

His Honour accordingly adjourned the hearing sine die.

## H. B. M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 3rd July.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq., Police Magistrate.

R. v. PURMAN SINGH.

Puman Singh, a watchman, of Pootung, was charged with having on the 25th day of June unlawfully and indecently assaulted one Teh Ah-loong, and having then beaten, wounded, and ill-treated the said Ah-loong, contrary to 24 and 25 Vict., c. 100, sect. 62.

Detective Macpherson, sworn, said—I arrested the prisoner at 2.50 p.m. yesterday, on the Bund. I explained the nature of the charge to him in Hindustani and gave him the usual caution, but he made no statement and came quietly to the Station. I had previously made enquiries about the matter and had taken steps to get hold of the right man. About 1.40 p.m. the same day, after I knew that information had been laid but before a warrant was issued, I saw the prisoner at Pootung. I spoke to the sergeant of the International Cotton Mill and he called the prisoner up. The sergeant told him that I was from the Police and was making enquiries about him. Prisoner then voluntarily made a statement about the assault. He said he had had some trouble with a Chinaman on the night of the 25th of June. That a Chinaman attempted to go through the Mill premises, and that he (prisoner) had strict instructions not to allow any strangers—particularly Chinese—to go through the premises or to make a thoroughfare of them, and that he had to use force to send the Chinaman away. The prisoner appeared to know all the circumstances of the case without being questioned about it.

Teh Ah-loong, the complainant, sworn, said—I am employed at Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co's. I look after the workmen's accounts there. I have only been employed there half a month. I had only just left school at Ningpo and had been in Shanghai three days before obtaining employment there. I have never been employed anywhere else. I am 21 years of age. At 8 p.m. on Wednesday, the 20th day of the Chinese moon, I went across the river in a sampan, returning from Foochow Road. I wanted to cross to a jetty lower down, but was instead taken to the International Cotton Mill jetty. As I walked up from the jetty, the prisoner, whom I identify, seized me by the queue and dragged me inside the fence. After making a proposal to me, which I rejected, he dragged me inside a small hut.

Here witness gave a description of the assault which took place inside the hut.

Continuing, witness said—I had twenty-two coins on me in ten and twenty-cent pieces, which he took away. He struck me with a stick, and when outside the hut hit me with his hand and pushed me against a tree. He then said that if I did not want the coins back he would let me go. I preferred to leave the coins, so he let me go and I ran away. Before I left he showed me a knife and said he would stab me if I said anything about the matter next day.

The prisoner had no questions to ask the witness.

A native carpenter then gave evidence, and said—I am a carpenter and do work for the men employed by Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co., though I am not em-

ployed there. About 8 p.m. on the night of the 20th of the Chinese moon, I was crossing the river in a sampan behind another sampan. On landing, as I was walking home, I saw a man in a white coat being dragged inside the fence by an Indian. I looked through the fence and saw a man being beaten and his clothing pulled about. On seeing this I went away. Next day I heard some talk about a man having been dragged by an Indian, and I said that I had seen it myself. I was then asked by a relative of the complainant to come and give evidence. I did not know the man with the white coat.

By the Court—I saw the Indian drag the man inside the plank hut, but did not see him come out as I went away almost immediately. I heard someone calling from inside the above jetty. I seldom land at that jetty, but I have never been stopped by anyone. I have seen Indians inside the fence but have not recognised the prisoner particularly. It was too dark on the night the assault happened to recognise the man.

The prisoner put no questions to the witness.

The complainant, re-examined by the Court, said—I have never seen the prisoner before. I had twice previously landed at that jetty, the last occasion being two nights before the assault. I have never been stopped by anyone.

His Worship said that the prisoner would be remanded until Tuesday. He asked the Police in the meantime to make enquiries and to get what other evidence they could.

Shanghai, 5th July.

R. (J. HUNT) v. L. C. B. EDMONSTON.

L. C. B. Edmonston was summoned by J. Hunt for an unlawful assault.

Mr. A. P. Stokes appeared for the complainant, and Mr. F. Ellis for the defendant.

Mr. Ellis said that on behalf of his client he was prepared to admit the charge of assault, which, he submitted, had sufficient cause for its committal.

Mr. Stokes said that before going into the merits of this case, he desired to ask permission to amend the summons by adding the name of Mr. Van Nierop to that of Mr. Edmonston as a defendant.

Mr. Ellis said that he had received no instructions regarding this change.

Mr. Stokes replied that he wished to join the name of Mr. Van Nierop as a defendant with that of Mr. Edmonston without taking out a separate summons.

His Worship said that he could not permit such a step, as the charge was a criminal one. A separate summons must be taken out against Mr. Van Nierop, and three days notice given to him.

Mr. Ellis—I believe Mr. Van Nierop has been subpoenaed as a witness.

Mr. Stokes said that was so, but he wished to make him a party to the summons.

His Worship again pointed out that the summons, if there was one, must be separate from that against Mr. Edmonston.

Mr. Stokes said that in that case he would proceed with the case as it stood.

In addressing the Court, Mr. Stokes said that the charge against the complainant was one of assault. He was sorry to say that it was not an assault the circumstances of which allowed him to treat it in a light manner. He wished first of all to relate how the parties to the summons came to meet in the office of Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts, on the first day of July last at 11.40 in the morning. That morning Mr. Hunt received a letter from Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts, signed by Mr. Van Nierop, requesting him to deliver 500 shares of a company—the Kaiping Mining Company, as a matter of fact—and in response to that request the complainant

went to the office where Mr. Van Nierop was employed. He saw Mr. Van Nierop there and told him that it being a holiday it would be difficult for him to deliver these shares before the recommencement of business in a day or two. Upon entering the office he found Mr. Van Nierop standing before a desk near a French window. It was through that window that the complainant entered the office from the verandah. The premises were situated in Foochow Road. During the conversation about the delivery of the shares, Mr. Van Nierop's manner was not conciliatory, but no angry words passed between him and the complainant. The defendant was sitting at the far end of the room at one desk, and near him at another desk was Mr. Clark. It was necessary for the defendant to walk eight or ten steps before reaching the complainant where he stood. While the complainant was speaking to Mr. Van Nierop he was astonished to hear the defendant break out into abusive language, directed towards himself. From abusing him the defendant proceeded to threaten him with personal violence, and called him "scoundrel" and other names. The complainant at last became exasperated and said to the defendant, "If you call me a scoundrel you are a liar," or words to that effect. As soon as he had said that the defendant said that no man should dare to call him a liar, and advancing with doubled fists assaulted the complainant and struck him. The complainant returned the blow, but as he had been suffering for more than a year with an affection of the heart, he found that symptoms of breathlessness came upon him. The defendant threw him down on the verandah, where he fell with great violence on his back, sustaining severe bruises, and rendering one of his arms useless for a day or two. Mr. Van Nierop interfered afterwards, and told the complainant to leave the office. Up to then there had been no attempt on the part of Mr. Van Nierop, who signed for his firm and took charge of the office, to exercise that control over the defendant, who was a clerk under him, that he should have exercised in the interests of ordinary office decorum. It seemed a most extraordinary thing for a man to be practically invited to come to an office and then be treated in such a way. If the defendant had a grievance against the complainant, a man who was old enough to be his father, an office was certainly not the proper place to discuss it in. With regard to what led up to this assault it appeared, from the abuse of the defendant, that it started in some business transactions which the complainant had with a Chinaman, who did a large business in shares.

His Worship—I do not think it is necessary for you to go into that.

Mr. Ellis remarked that Mr. Stokes probably anticipated that would be part of the defence.

Mr. Stokes, continuing, said that the complainant, as was the case with many of the brokers during the June settlement, had experienced a good deal of difficulty in settling up with some of his constituents, and naturally felt some anxiety in the matter. In making a settlement of a certain number of shares with this particular Chinaman there had been difficulty, and it was to this that the defendant made allusions as constituting a grievance which justified him in abusing and assaulting the complainant.

During the interview between the complainant and the Chinaman, Mr. Read was present, and was prepared, if it was relevant at all to the issue of the case, to come forward and say that the demeanour of the complainant on that occasion was such as to meet with his entire approval, and that there was nothing whatever in the behaviour of the complainant to the Chinaman which could justify the attitude of

the defendant. It suggested itself to the mind that a reasonable result which would follow the defendant taking up the cudgels on behalf of this Chinaman, who was a valuable constituent, would be for the defendant or his firm to obtain all the Chinaman's business. It was not an unfair thing to submit that the defendant anticipated such a result on his course of action. If his Worship took that view of it, and in view of the circumstances of the assault, he (Mr. Stokes) submitted that it was not a trivial assault, and that the defendant should be treated with severity.

John Hunt, sharebroker, stated that on the 1st July last, he received a letter about twenty minutes to twelve in the morning from Mr. Van Nierop, asking him on behalf of a mutual client to deliver 500 shares. He at once went to the office of Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts, and at the entrance met Mr. Van Nierop, who was in charge of the firm. They stood together, and during a conversation he said that he was surprised, but as immediate delivery was insisted on he would at once try and borrow the shares. The manner of Mr. Van Nierop was unnecessarily offensive, but of that he took no notice whatever. While he was speaking to Mr. Van Nierop he heard shouts of abuse from the defendant, who was sitting at his desk. It was such a hail of abuse that he was staggered. He tried to get in a word of explanation, thinking that whatever he said would be listened to. The defendant continued his abuse, calling him a d—scoundrel and a b—scoundrel, saying that witness had treated this Chinaman in a bad manner, and in a way that he would not treat a foreigner. Defendant said that witness had accused the Chinaman of cheating in the delivery of these shares.

The defendant kept on calling him a scoundrel and other epithets, until he became exasperated and said that it was useless to expect any gentlemanly treatment in that office. He called the defendant a liar, and the defendant shouted out, "No man shall call me a liar; I will smash you for this."—Defendant then jumped up and rushed at him. He waited quietly without moving for the defendant to strike him. The defendant aimed a blow at him which he warded off with his left hand and immediately returned the blow with his right hand. The defendant then seized him in both arms, rendering him powerless. He struggled to release himself, but could not do so. He had been suffering from his heart for sixteen months. The defendant bent him backwards, and flung him outside on to the verandah. Witness was considerably shaken, and his left arm was injured, there being also a cut on his left ankle. For two days he could not use that arm. After rising from the ground, he confronted the defendant again, who used more abuse. Witness remarked that he would take the matter to the Consulate. Then Mr. Van Nierop interposed and said in an offensive manner to him, "Now, we have had enough of this, you had better leave the office at once." Up to then Mr. Van Nierop had made no attempt to interpose, his conduct being one of tacit approval of the defendant's behaviour. The defendant continuing his abuse, the witness said that he was describing himself. Mr. Clark sat through the whole of the scene impassive at his desk.

By Mr. Ellis.—Why he did not deliver the shares was because he had not received them from other brokers.

His Worship interposed saying this had nothing to do with the assault.

By Mr. Ellis.—He was surprised at receiving such a peremptory note. The Chinaman referred to was Mr. Hong, of the Russian bank. He had been to see Mr. Hong on the 30th June about twelve o'clock, when he had to deliver over 4,000 shares. He asked him to take delivery

of 2,000 Kaiping shares on account. Mr. Hong refused to take these shares, saying that he required all of them. He explained the reason why he could not deliver all the shares, and eventually Mr. Hong accepted the 2,000 shares. He did not personally count the shares, but they were counted. Mr. Hong afterwards counted them, and in the middle of counting went to a cupboard and produced something. Nothing was said by anyone. When Mr. Hong came back to the table, he did not snatch the shares away, neither did he call Mr. Hong a cheat.

His Worship interposed and said this had no bearing on the case.

He used no offensive language to Mr. Hong, and to say that he did was absolutely untrue. Mr. Hong did not give him a cheque at first. He did not offer him a cheque, nor put it in his hand. He had never had any trouble with Mr. Hong.

Mr. Ellis said he would now come to the 1st of July, the day of the assault.

His Worship—I think it is time we came to the assault.

Mr. Ellis protested against his conduct of the case being criticised in this manner. He did not think it was fair either to him or to his client. The evidence had been given, and he was entitled to cross-examine upon it.

Cross-examination continued.—The offensiveness of the behaviour of Mr. Van Nierop was in its peremptoriness. He could not remember all the terms of abuse shouted at him by the defendant. He waited for some time, and then said "You are a liar," purposely avoiding the use of the word named. He waited quietly for the defendant to approach him, and defended himself, returning the blow which defendant aimed at him. He was thrown down on the verandah, and received marks which he showed to Dr. Marsh, asking him to take a note of them.

Henry Harris Read, sharebroker, said that he was present with the complainant when these 2,500 shares were counted over. There was nothing in Mr. Hunt's behaviour which justified him in being called scoundrel and skunk.

Cross-examined, the witness described what happened in the office when the 2,500 shares were delivered to Mr. Hong. With regard to what happened when Mr. Hong went to the cupboard, witness said that Mr. Hunt was justified in acting as he did. He acted like a man whose suspicions were aroused, and who determined to satisfy himself in the matter.

Henry James Clark said he could not corroborate the evidence of Mr. Hunt in every detail, as he did not hear and see everything that took place. He did not hear the defendant call Mr. Hunt a "skunk" or a stronger "skunk." He heard the word "scoundrel" once. He did not see what happened outside the window, as he was very busy. (Laughter.)

By His Worship.—He remained sitting at the desk the whole time.

L. C. B. Edmonston, the defendant, said that on the 30th June, he went to the office of the Russian Bank compradore, where he saw Mr. Hong, who was a very large constituent in the business of his firm. There were also present Mr. Hunt, Mr. Read, and Mr. Solomon. An exchange of shares was taking place between Mr. Hong and Mr. Hunt. He saw Mr. Hunt snatch the shares, and heard him shout angrily "I saw you change the shares. How dare you?" Mr. Hunt then counted the shares and found them all right. Afterwards witness asked Mr. Hong what all the row was about. Mr. Hong said that Mr. Hunt had been bothering him all day and called him a cheat. On the next day, Mr. Hunt came round to the office regarding the letter sent him by Mr. Van Nierop. The attitude of Mr. Van Nierop was gentlemanly and businesslike. When he thought the two had finished talking, he told Mr.

Hunt what he thought of his conduct to the Chinaman the day before, saying that if he had treated a white man like that he would have been kicked out of the office, and called him a "d——scoundrel." Mr. Hunt behaved like a madman, and called witness a "d——liar." Witness went up to him and shook him, and he accidentally fell on the ground. Then Mr. Hunt got up and rushed at him, saying that he would have witness before the Consul. Witness caught him by the wrists, and said that if he could bullyrag a Chinaman he could not do so to him, and then let him go.

By Mr. Stokes—He let Mr. Hunt know what he thought of him on account of his behaviour to Mr. Hong, who was a personal friend of the witness. With regard to the assault, Mr. Van Nierop did what he could to stop it. He did get excited and very angry. Mr. Hunt was like a madman, and made more noise than all the people in the office put together.

Mr. Hong, number two, compradore in the Russian Bank, said that on 30th June Mr. Hunt had 4,065 shares to deliver to him. The first time he said he had not got the shares. The second time he said he had got one lot, which witness did not take, saying that he could give him a cheque for the whole amount. The third time Mr. Hunt came with 2,500 shares, which witness took and counted. When witness took something from the cupboard, Mr. Hunt took the shares and said "You are cheating me." Witness gave him a cheque, which he refused. Witness then offered him a native order, but he would not take that, and witness offered to pay him in cash, or as he liked. The native order was then taken to the compradore who guaranteed it.

This ended the evidence in the case.

His Worship said that the case was not a very complicated one in spite of all the evidence given in it. The defence amounted to this, that the defendant was justified in calling the complainant a scoundrel. The complainant was not justified in calling the defendant a liar, and therefore the defendant was justified in striking him. He thought that any man who took it upon himself to criticise the business dealings of another man in the way the defendant did those of the complainant must expect to be given the lie direct. There was, he thought, a good deal of excitement on both sides, and he did not take a very serious view of the case. The defendant would be fined \$10, and \$10 costs.

#### R. v. SMITH.

Francis Smith, unemployed, was charged with having been drunk and creating a disturbance in the Astor House Bar on the 4th inst.

His Worship called the attention of the Police to the fact that this was a charge of being drunk on licensed premises.

Sergeant E. H. Lynch said that the man was ejected from the licensed premises.

P. C. 15 (Indian) gave evidence in support of the charge, and said that he saw the defendant drunk and fighting in Broadway on the afternoon of the 4th inst., just opposite the Astor House Bar.

Leon Pierce, manager of the Astor House Bar, said that the defendant came there two or three times during the day and was begging money and drinks from the customers. He was twice ordered out and finally had to be ejected.

In reply to his Worship, Sergeant Lynch said that the defendant had been before the Court on a previous occasion when he was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

His Worship said that the charge was one of being drunk on licensed premises and he could only inflict a fine therefor. The defendant would be fined \$5, and in default of distress, must go to prison for 7 days.

Shanghai, 8th July.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,  
Police Magistrate.

R. v. PURMAN SINGH.

Puman Singh, a watchman, of Pootung, was brought before the Court, remanded from the 3rd instant, charged with having on the 25th day of June unlawfully and indecently assaulted one Teh Ah-loong and having then beaten, wounded, and ill-treated the said Ah-loong, contrary to 24 and 25 Vict., c. 100, sect. 62.

Detective Macpherson said he had no other evidence to bring as to this particular offence. He had, however, a witness as to a previous assault. There was no corroborative testimony.

His Worship said that unless the evidence as to the previous assault was corroborated, he could not hear it.

In reply to his Worship, Mr. E. W. Turner said he was present to give evidence as to defendant's previous character.

His Worship said he would now hear the evidence for the defence.

Boor Singh, cautioned, said—I am a watchman at the American Cigarette Factory. I know there is at the gate of the International Cotton Mill a notice in English, Chinese, and Hindustani, to the effect that no one can pass there. If a man lands at that jetty he cannot go inside the fence. He can walk along outside the fence. I do not know anything about the assault. I only know that no one is allowed to enter the Mill premises.

Ernest William Turner, sworn, said—I am the manager of the International Cotton Mill. The defendant is known to me as the No. 4 watchman. As far as I know, he bears a good character with regard to the execution of his duties. He has acted as watchman at the Mill for about nine months. I have heard no complaints against him previous to the present case. An English-speaking Chinese—a time-keeper at Boyd's—who first reported this matter to me, said that the complainant was detained in the hut for three hours. Mr. George, who went the rounds that night, told me that there was no one in the hut at half-past ten. I do not identify the complainant as the man who reported the matter to me; it was the other man who is sitting next to him.

His Worship said that he found that the charge of indecent assault was not proved. There was the evidence of two witnesses, however, that an assault had been committed, and the defendant would be convicted of assault. He must go to prison for one month.

His Worship thanked the Police for the assistance they had given him in the matter. A charge of this nature was very difficult to prove, and the punishment was severe. It was always necessary therefore that the matter should be very carefully gone into.

## U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 2nd July.

Before JOHN GOODNOW, Esq., U. S. Consul-General, Acting Judicially, and Dr. HYNES and Mr. M. WARNER, Assessors.

U.S. PEOPLE v. LANGFORD, WARD, DILLON and SEWARD.

John Langford, Henry Ward, John Dillon, and H. O. Seward were again before the Court, remanded from the 30th June, charged with burglariously breaking and entering into the dwelling house, No. 98, Bubbling Well Road, between 9.30 p.m. on the 27th and 12.30 a.m. on the 28th June, and stealing therefrom

jewellery and other property to the value of \$1,000.

Langford pleaded guilty to entering the house and taking the greater part of the property out.

Ward pleaded guilty to helping to carry away some of the property, but said he did not enter the house.

Dillon and Seward said they did not enter the house, but they were in the house where the stolen property was found. Dillon admitted having received \$5 of the proceeds of the robbery.

James McKie, sworn, said: I left the Swimming Bath at half-past seven on the 27th ult. and sent home one of the stolen articles. When I returned to the house this article was missing. I wanted to wind my watch up on my return, but found it was missing. Next morning, when I awoke, I asked my boy where the watch was. He looked into the wardrobe and round the bedroom and then found that several articles were missing.

Mr. McKie then proceeded to state how he thought the house was entered, and referred to certain marks on the upper and lower verandahs, and the fact that only the one bedroom was entered. He had called the Police Inspector's attention to the marks. On the basement all the doors and windows were closed, but the bedroom windows might have been open. He identified the articles recovered as his property.

Detective-sergeant McDowell, sworn, said that at 1.30 p.m. on the 28th ultimo, Inspector Armstrong told him about the burglary, and gave him a small stick that had been found near the scene of the burglary. He then went to Hongkew and made enquiries as to the movements of certain foreigners whom he suspected. He saw two of the defendants in the Broadway, and one was walking up the Taiping Road. He saw the prisoner Ward examining something in his hand, and going up quietly, saw it was the stolen watch of which he had a description. He then arrested Ward and went across the street to arrest the other man (Langford). He resisted, but was secured, and in the pockets of the two men was found the greater part of the property produced. He then went into a Chinese house off Broadway and in it found the prisoners Dillon and Seward, and in the room was more of the stolen property. Dillon said: "You've caught us fair; we'll go along quietly."

Witness here produced a pawn ticket which he had found in the possession of one of the prisoners. On enquiring at the pawnshop, he found that a gold chain had been pawned there by Langford for \$20. He also found out that a sovereign had been sold to a Japanese for \$5. Langford had given witness a description of the whole affair. He said that on Friday night the four prisoners met on Fearon Road and agreed to go out and "lift" something. They decided not to take Seward. About 9 o'clock the other three went out to Bubbling Well Road, and on coming to No. 98, decided to go in there. Dillon stayed a short distance away to keep watch. Langford and Ward went in, the former climbing the verandah. Langford stole the property and handed it down to Ward. Dillon was standing on the grass near by. Some Chinese came past and Dillon concealed himself, the others returning to Hongkew in rickshas by a back road. They went to a Chinese lodging-house off Broadway. On the way down they sold the sovereign to a Japanese for \$5.00. On their return Seward was in bed; they gave him the stolen clothing and boots and told him to take charge of them. Langford and Ward went to a brothel for the night, and next morning went to a shop and pawned the watch-chain. They returned to the lodging-house and gave Dillon \$5.00 and Seward \$2.00. Seward had stated that he was



present when the arrangements were made, and admitted receiving the \$2.00 and taking charge of the clothing. Ward had also made a statement almost corroborative of Langford's story, as also had Dillon. The statements made by Langford and Ward when arrested gave witness the necessary information for arresting the other prisoners.

At this stage His Honour complimented Detective-sergeant McDowell very highly upon the skilful manner in which he had investigated the matter, and said that the residents of Shanghai were to be congratulated upon having so effective a staff of foreign detectives.

Langford and Ward admitted that the detective's story was practically correct.

Dillon said that he went up the Bubbling Well Road with the others, but did not keep watch. He walked on and afterwards went to the circus.

Seward said that he refused to go with the other prisoners on the night of the 27th ultimo. On their return they brought in the clothing and told him to look after it. Langford afterwards gave him \$2.

Inspector Gibson, sworn, said that at 2 p.m. on the 27th ultimo he saw Dillon loitering at the junction of Carter and Bubbling Well Roads. At about a quarter to ten the same evening he saw three of the prisoners on the Bubbling Well Road, near the Race Course.

In reply to his Honour, the prisoners said that they came here on the steamer Theodor and had a month's board at the Sailors' Home, after which their money was practically finished.

In passing sentence, His Honour said that with regard to Seward there were several mitigating circumstances, in particular his youth and his evident mental condition. In the case of all the prisoners there was the fact that they were on the beach here and could get no relief from any source. If they had come on an American ship, they could have obtained relief for six months from the Consulate. The Consular office would devise means for getting Seward and Dillon away from Shanghai, but if they were ever found here again the Police would be instructed to arrest them, and they would be brought up for sentence. As for Ward and Langford, they were guilty of what in the United States was a very serious crime and for which the punishment was very severe. The Court, however, did not like to sentence men to long terms of imprisonment in this climate, but these two prisoners would have to go to prison for two years; the gaol in which the term was to be served would be decided upon by the Consular Office and American Government.

Shanghai, 5th June.

Before JOHN GOODNOW, Esq., U.S. Consul-General, Acting Judicially.

S. M. POLICE v. HOLCOMB.

C. R. Holcomb was charged by the police with furiously driving a horse and trap to the common danger on the Nanking Road at 8.10 p.m. on the 29th of June.

Chief-Inspector Ramsay and Inspector Wilson appeared for the police.

P.C. 168, Kallah Singh, cautioned, said: About 8.10 p.m. on the 29th ultimo I was on duty on the Nanking Road. I saw a horse and trap coming from the direction of the Loongfei Bridge at a very fast pace. I called to the foreign driver to keep to the left side and signalled with my hand. After passing me he increased his pace and inclined to the right, colliding with a French soldier who was riding a bicycle in the opposite direction. I blew my whistle and followed the trap as far as the Town Hall, but was unable to overtake it. I then returned and assisted P.C. 165 to take the soldier to the Provost

Station. The soldier was injured and his bicycle broken. The soldier was riding near the footpath on the proper side of the road.

P.C. 165, Kehar Singh, cautioned, gave corroborative evidence, adding that he was about 10 yards away from P.C. 168 when he signalled and called out for the trap to keep to the left. The injured soldier was sent to the Military Hospital by Capt. Rose, of the Provost Guard.

A. Vallo, of the Provost Guard, sworn, said: I was riding up the Nanking Road on the night in question and when just beyond the Provost Station, about 60 paces, I met a carriage coming in the opposite direction. I was about two metres from the kerb at the time, but the carriage ran into me whilst I was trying to get out of the way. I had no light. I was going slow. I did not have my head down. I was sitting up. I could not recognise the gentleman in the carriage as I was run over and the carriage went on. The wheel of the bicycle saved me a great deal when the carriage went over me.

Inspector Collins and two other witnesses called by Inspector Wilson were objected to by Mr. Holcomb on the ground that they had not witnessed the accident. His Honour upheld the objection.

C. R. Holcomb, sworn, said: At a few minutes after eight o'clock on Sunday evening I left the Metropole Hotel where I had been on business, and got into my dog-cart. I passed a Sikh policeman in the middle of the Loongfei Bridge to the left. There were some four carriages ahead of me and I pulled to the right and passed them. I was not driving fast. I had no whip. The horse was just trotting. As I passed the carriages I met another Sikh in the road, just as I was pulling to the left. It was then the accident occurred. A carriage and two men on bicycles were coming towards me. One of the men went right across the road and bumped into my wheel. I drove on and did not think much of the accident. I do not think I ran over the man or I should have felt it. I saw no light. I had two lights in my carriage. The cyclist was going as fast as he could go. I ask that the case be dismissed as no case of furious driving has been shown.

E. W. J. Loureiro, sworn, said: I am employed at the Russo-Chinese Bank. On Sunday night, near the Metropole a dog-cart passed me, a cyclist came along and crashed into the dog-cart. The dog-cart passed me on my right, and was only going at an ordinary speed. It could not be called reckless driving.

Defendant—I think that sufficient testimony has been given to show there was no furious driving and I ask that the case be dismissed. There was an accident, and I deplore accidents, but I am not to be blamed.

His Honour—A great deal of caution should be used in driving in Shanghai. The different classes of horses made it difficult to drive as against little ponies in carriages when they are in front. In such cases a great deal must be left to the judgment of the person driving, and caution was requisite. This is not a serious case and I will dismiss it with a caution to Mr. Holcomb to take care in the future in crossing from the wrong side of the road.

## THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 3rd July.

Before the Magistrate and the American Assessor.

### False Pretences.

A houseboy was charged with obtaining money from his employer by false pretences.

Inspector Matheson said that prosecutor was a customer of the Yangtzepoo dairy,

and at the end of June the boy presented a bill for \$10 odd for milk. The fact that the account was written on a form different from that usually used by the dairy was not noticed at the time, and the account was duly paid. A few days ago an account was received from the dairy, and a payment being refused explanations ensued, with the result that the duplicity of the accused was discovered, and it was also found that he had stolen some clothing.

Prisoner was ordered to receive 200 blws, and the wages due to him, \$15, were forfeited.

## The Mixed Courts' Jurisdiction Question.

A man was brought before the Court on a warrant issued by the French Mixed Court, on a complaint laid by Mr. R. H. Elias for debt.

Inspector Matheson said the accused was presented for a preliminary hearing.

The Assessor remarked that the Court had nothing to do with the case. He had received instructions that such cases were to be remitted from one Settlement to the other without preliminary hearings. Under the regulations made by the Diplomatic Body no preliminary hearing was necessary and the case should have been sent direct to the French Court.

Inspector Matheson said the police had not received any new instructions on the question and were simply following the established procedure. If the Court could not go into the case the prisoner would have to be returned to the Station.

Accused was then removed to the Central Station to wait further developments.

## More Trouble with Singing Coolies.

A building contractor was charged with permitting his coolies to sing whilst at work on some new buildings, to the annoyance of the complainant, Mr. C. N. Ispoltoff.

Inspector Bourke said that the complainant did not appear.

Mr. F. A. Sampson, of Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, said that on the 25th ult. Mr. Ispoltoff had complained to his firm about the noise made by the coolies. Witness pointed out that there was a Municipal Regulation dealing with the matter, and that the proper authority to deal with the subject was the Municipal Engineer. The firm also wrote to complainant to the same effect. Witness lived close to the buildings, which were being erected in North Szechuan Road, at the corner of Boone Road, but he found nothing to complain of. It was unavoidable that in building operations there should be some amount of noise, and all that could be done was to reduce it to a minimum. A few days ago Mr. Ispoltoff entered the works and took away some of the men, which was a serious matter, for if he were permitted to do that he might stop the whole contract.

Inspector Bourke stated that the accused had been warned several times by the police.

The Court dismissed the case owing to the absence of the complainant.

In a similar case Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper prosecuted and said that he simply desired to have the nuisance stopped. He knew some noise was unavoidable but the men had no necessity to shout. The new building, in Seymour Road, was directly at the back of his house, and as he had a case of sickness in his family he had been compelled to institute these proceedings. Although he had cautioned the contractor several times there was no cessation of the noise.

Accused was fined \$10, and warned that a heavier punishment would be inflicted should he appear again.

Shanghai, 4th July.

Before the Magistrate and the American Assessor.

### Cruelty to Animals.

Inspector Collins proceeded against two mafos for working ponies in an unfit and lame condition. In one case the animal was ordered to be destroyed, and in the other the Court ordered that the pony should be kept in stables under the supervision of the police for one month.

Shanghai, 7th July.

Before Mr. CHANG (Magistrate), and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

### The Illegal Arrest Case.

In connection with the case where a man was arrested by an ex-runner of the Mixed Court and sentenced to receive 500 blows and a month's imprisonment, and who was subsequently released and the runner charged with illegal arrest, on the resumption of the case this morning Inspector Bourke said that he had reported the matter to the Municipal Council and had received instructions to prosecute. The statement of the complainant was handed into the Court, and was virtually a repetition of the evidence given at the first hearing of the case, which was fully reported in our columns at the time.

Inspector Bourke said that the prisoner still denied all knowledge of the man who acted as decoy in the matter, though when questioned at the station after his arrest he did not deny that the complainant had been arrested and taken to the Mixed Court. The wife of the complainant had been called as a witness but was unable to appear, being ill.

The case was adjourned till Wednesday for the appearance of the wife of the complainant.

### Touting for Hire.

A mafoo was brought before the Court on the above charge.

Constable Moore stated that at about 4 p.m. on Sunday last the accused was touting for hire in the Nanking Road. He was an old offender and had been several times convicted on the same charge, last time being fined \$10.

The Court inflicted a fine of \$15.

### A Youthful Criminal.

A very small boy was charged with pocket-picking.

Inspector Matheson stated that the accused had been twice charged with the same offence before, and the last time he was sent to the Sinza Refuge, from which he managed to escape some time ago, since which time he had been living principally by the proceeds of pocket-picking. He would ask that he be sent to the Reformatory.

The Magistrate said that the Reformatory authorities would not accept the boy on account of his youth.

Inspector Matheson thought that he should be sent to some such place, as he had no parents to look after him.

The Court decided to send the lad to the Sinza Refuge again.

### Furious Driving.

A mafoo was charged with furious driving on Sunday last.

Constable Thompson stated that at 11.15 p.m. on Sunday last the accused and another mafoo were driving at an excessive speed, racing in fact, and by so doing were causing danger to the ordinary traffic. He succeeded in stopping the carriage driven by accused and took him to the station.

The prisoner was fined \$15.

### THE RATE OF WAGES.

This subject has afforded matter for dispute from the day when first one man hired another, and will probably continue to do so until we have developed into creatures as unlike what we are now as our present state is unlike that of the jellyfish. And yet, stripped of sentiment (with which it has really nothing to do), the case is simple enough. The labourer sells his labour for the most money he can get for it, and the capitalist sells his money for the most labour he can get for it, the natural rate of wages being found midway between these two antagonistic forces. But many will not have it so, importing into the argument all sorts of irrelevant considerations.

It is the custom of a certain London merchant to refuse an increase of salary to an employee who presumes to ask for it, regarding any such request as impertinent, while those who don't ask he says don't need it. That merchant is difficult to deal with; yet there is a way to deal with him and his like. The employee who is full of energy, with a thorough mastery of the affairs entrusted to him, will never want for employment or fair pay. Where one employer will let him go, ten others will be eager to grip hold of him, for there are none too many of his kind. Why are such men scarce? The answer is ready: Energy can co-exist only with health. Take the case of Mr. August Jansen, of Karabury Station, near Bay, N. S. W., an unquestionably industrious man who used to be laid aside from time to time. Writing on 20th January, 1902, Mr. Jansen says: "Towards the close of 1899 we had extremely hot weather in this part of Riverina, day after day the thermometer registering 100° to 120° Fahr. in the shade. My occupation (that of station carpenter) compelled me to spend the greater portion of my time exposed to the scorching heat of the sun, a fact to which I attribute my subsequent sufferings. The first symptom was a sensation of sickness at the stomach on rising in the morning, and a distaste almost amounting to loathing, for food of whatever kind. Then I became alarmed by acute pains in the region of the heart. The bowels, too, were very irregular in their action, extreme costiveness alternating with violent purging. I could not eat, and for want of proper nourishment became so weak that I could hardly stand. Frequently I had to lay up entirely, neglecting my work for days at a time.

Each week marked a change for the worse in my condition, and to my other symptoms were soon added sick headaches and terrible pains about the chest, all of which made me nervous, low-spirited and irritable. After ineffectually taking as much patent medicine as would fill a sheep tank, I placed myself in the care of a doctor, who informed me that I was suffering from acute indigestion, and that my nervous system was shattered. He attended me for twelve months, at the end of which time I was worse than when I first consulted him. Although only a little over 50 years of age, I felt like a worn-out old man, and had not the strength of a ten-year-old lad. I began to think I was beyond the aid of medicine, when a friend of mine, who had used Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup with much benefit, persuaded me to try it. I agreed, and found much relief from almost the first dose. By the time that I had taken two bottles I knew that I was fairly on the road to health. My strength returned much quicker than it had departed. Before the sixth bottle was emptied I was restored to a thoroughly healthy and robust condition. I could eat, sleep, and work without distress or even discomfort.

It is now six months since my cure was completed, when I gave up taking the Syrup regularly; but, as a precaution, I still take a couple of doses every week. Many other persons in this district have taken it on my recommendation, and in no case has it failed."

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### PASSENGERS, &c.

#### OUTWARD.

Per str. HAETING.—For Newchwang—Messrs. Sun, and Runge.

Per str. FOOCHOW.—For Newchwang—Messrs. A. McKay, and Petpaghikas.

Per str. SHAOSHING.—For Weihaiwei—Mr. Cave, and Master Jack Cave. For Chefoo—Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Gibson, and Mrs. Byron Brenan. For Tangku—Mr. Byron Brenan, C.M.G.

Per str. HSINFUNG.—For Tangku—Mr. A. Nordnean.

Per str. NGANKIN.—For Kiukiang—Rev. and Mrs. Walshe, Mr. and Mrs. King Hiller, two children and governess, and Mrs. Smedley. For Hankow—Dr. and Mrs. Hollister, Messrs. Mesny, Rushmore, and Barry.

Per str. MIN.—For Tientsin—Messrs. W. D. Straight, and F. Rospighosi.

Per str. KOSAI MARU.—For Nagasaki—Consul and Mrs. L. S. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Walker and two children, Mrs. and Miss Boone and child, Rev. and Mrs. Coultas and child, Mrs. S. Amano, Mrs. Iominaga, Mrs. R. Yebina and child, Dr. T. Sako, Messrs. W. Marshall, H. W. Boone, W. Boone, K. Kudo, C. W. Griese, Takagishi, and Katagiri, H. I. Hennage, and Beswick. For Shimonoseki—Mr. and Mrs. T. Hayashi, Messrs. Yamada, Okada, and Kaminura. For Kobe—Mrs. Colomb, Miss D. Joynt, Messrs. H. Foox, Takase, T. Yamada and T. Sahara. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. George McBain and family, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolson, Messrs. H. Capel, G. O. Yergy, Du Souchet, and T. Yamada.

Per str. KINSHU MARU.—For Shimonoseki—Mrs. Price and child, Mrs. Sampson and child. For Kobe—Mrs. Gaillard and family, and Rev. Elwin. For Seattle—Mr. Lamb. For Montreal (via Seattle)—Miss J. Ross.

Per str. PRINZ HEINRICH.—For Foochow—Mrs. Yang, daughter and baby, and Col. de Granpry. For Hongkong—Baron and Baroness Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Bich, Miss E. A. Wills, Messrs. E. T. Martins, E. H. Melbye Deoria, Rithausen, A. Loney, R. Pilling, and Wong. For Naples—Mr. P. G. Piccoli. For Port Said—Mr. Hauf. For London—Mr. and Mrs. C. Buchanan. For Bremen—Mrs. Krob and two children. For Genoa—Messrs. E. Toepfer, A. Block, and Breikustein.

Per str. COPTIC.—For San Francisco—Mrs. V. Lathan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gleason, Dr. J. Fryer, Messrs. M. H. Coggeshall, and F. S. Jacott. For Paris—Dr. Padlevsky. For Vancouver—Mr. H. Lehmann. For Nagasaki—Mrs. A. Yuk and child, Mrs. Grebin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jobst, Capt. S. T. Park, Messrs. H. Wright, O. Thoresen, A. K. Rhoden, P. N. Forum, G. P. Peachey, and A. Plaisan. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Holmer. For Yokohama—Mrs. J. C. Epperler, Mrs. Lamze and son, Lieut. Louis Krange, Messrs. E. H. Himrod, C. Duncan, O. H. P. Noyes, Boattier, Engelbrecht, and H. Mandle.

Per str. HAESHIN.—For Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. K. Koreana, and Mr. R. A. Goodcell.

Per str. HSINCHI.—For Tangku—Messrs. Van and Yang.

Per str. TAIHUN.—For Tangku—Mr. Kasburg. For Chefoo—Mrs. Prestin and child.

Per str. HAEAN.—For Tangku—Mr. Song.

Per str. POYANG.—For Hankow—Messrs. Bastein, Gorsmeier, and Hipplesey. For Kiukiang—Mrs. Hipplesey.

Per str. SADO MARU.—For Hongkong—Messrs. A. Wittmuss, T. Hoshino, and T. Nakagawa. For London—Mrs. J. H. Rowen and child.

## INWARD.

Per str. KOSAI MARU.—From Nagasaki—Mrs. Mchachlan, Mrs. T. Obata, M. Hirakawa, Miss L. E. Shaw, Capt. S. W. Park, Messrs. Meyerink, K. Takahashi, T. Hadano, H. Yasui, C. W. Johnson, T. Nakagawa, N. Abe, Cho Yek-shin, R. Matsuzaki, and N. Murakmi.

Per str. CHUNGKING.—From Ningpo—Rev. and Mrs. F. J. White, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Sommerville, Col. de Graudpoez, and Mr. Reynard.

Per str. MEISHUN.—From Hankow and Ports.—Mrs. Miss and Master Korb, Messrs. Töffe, and Stampe.

Per str. HAETING.—From Newchwang—Mr. Simpson.

Per str. HINSFUNG.—From Tangku via Chefoo—Misses Samins, Mary, Smith, and Rusnik, Col. Dumont, Messrs. E. Nelson, G. Aurely, P. H. Coggeshall, and P. George.

Per str. BOMBAY.—From London—Lieut. H. Leigh, Messrs. D. J. McGilleuve, P. A. Warre, and L. R. Clare. From Hongkong—Mr. R. E. Miller.

Per str. ERNEST SIMONS.—From Marseilles—Mrs. de Hess, Messrs. Louis and Léon Meynart, Kinnen, and Sossot. From Colombo—Mrs. L. Tepper. From Singapore—Mr. D. Davidson. From Saigon—Mr. and Mrs. Asselin. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nicholson, Mrs. Fiance White, Messrs. C. W. de Dengu, O. H. P. Noyes, G. H. Gubbins, Gunau, W. L. Biswick, Snuue, Myata, and Nicolas Zanos.

Per str. PRINZ HEINRICH.—From Yokohama—Baron and Baroness Carnagi, Mr. and Mrs. Fink, Misses Luise, Mayer, and Thomson, Messrs. Shengue, and Tisdall. From Kobe—Messrs. Koehler, and Thomas. From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Wehrung, Mr. and Mrs. Gutmann, and Mr. R. A. Ord.

Per str. KWANGLEE.—From Canton and Hongkong—Mr. Geo. C. Snyder.

Per str. PAOHUA.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox.

Per str. SUIWO.—From Hankow and Ports.—Mrs. Allan, Miss Wetts, Messrs. Orrell, Mobsby, Gailley, and Langley.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Hancock, and Ying.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Rowen and child.

Per str. SUTAL.—From Hankow—Mrs. Herzberg, Father Mertz, and Mr. Hemtzel.

Per str. HSINCHI.—From Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. Leon, Miss Piquet, Messrs. Lerange, Fao Ban-mun, and Shen.

Per str. LIENSHING.—From Taku and Chefoo—Messrs. A. Vernon, D. Sanger, Guesman, and Kuschten.

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16th April, 1902

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Shanghai, 25th Sept., 1901.





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May 8th, 1899.



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21st May, 1902.

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And

The "Peking Gazette" for the years 1873, 6, 7 and 1893.

tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1902.

# THE EAST OF ASIA.

The second number of this illustrated magazine will be ready for issue at the end of June.

## CONTENTS.

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Shan hai, 12th June, 1902.

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Shanghai, 4th Aug., 1899.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**METAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.**—From Messrs. Alex. Bielfeld and Co.'s report of 4th July, 1902.—METALS have been very little in demand, only our order being returned as booked. Some cargo has changed hands at auction, as below:—128 cases 28g. Plain Galvanised Iron, Spot Tls. 7.25 less 1 per cent.; At Auction—100 tons Boiler Tubes at Tls. 1.91; 100 tons Fire Bars Tls. 1.25; 40 tons Cable Wire Tls. 1.25 to 2.51; 20 tons Old Iron Plates Tls. 1.81; 20 tons Cobbles 2.01; 15 tons Cart Tyres Tls. 2.60; 6 tons Old Iron Plates 1.47; 6 tons Old Iron Plates 1.32½; 4 tons Par Croppings Tls. 2.43; 4 tons Cart Tyres Tls. 2.50. In SUNDRIES a few transactions locally are reported, as below:—200 Boxes 25 Bars Soap at Tls. 1.45; 30 Cases ea. 200 doz. Huck Towels 14/28 at 0.42½; 20 Cases ea. 20 gross, Tin Boxes at Tls. 2.50; 20 Cases ea. 50 doz. Toilet Soap Tls. 0.90; 10 Cases ea. 50 doz. Singlets Tls. 3.20; 5 Cases ea. 200 doz. Handkerchiefs 16/16 at 0.35.

**Freights.**—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 9th instant.

During the fortnight under review our Homeward freight market has been fairly steady, only, as predicted in our last, the keen competition amongst the several steamers loading on the New York berth (via Suez) has resulted in a fall of 5/- per ton at which rate there are several boats on—and coming on—the berth.

Coastwise:—There is no change to report but, if anything, coast rates are slightly firmer at the close; coal-freights from Japan to this are unchanged but have declined slightly to the South.

For London via Suez:—The s.s. *Benedi* is advertised to sail on the 11th and the s.s. *Sarpedon* on the 17th inst., with the s.s. *Idomeneus* sailing for Liverpool direct on the 10th inst.

For Havre, Bremen and Hamburg:—The s.s. *Sambia* will sail to-day.

For Marseilles, Havre, Copenhagen, etc.:—The s.s. *Siam* will be ready to load about the 15th inst.

For New York via Suez:—The tonnage on this berth seems to be very badly managed as it is always either "feast or famine" at present it is decidedly "feast":—We have had three vessels all loading together last week and we shall have three more next week;—considering that the hides and wool season has practically finished and the Green Tea season hardly begun it seems to us very bad policy to place so many vessels on the berth as that is bound to be the signal for a war in rates, a state of affairs which is not always to the liking of shippers who would much prefer to see a steady, firm rate maintained.

## DEPARTURES.

|                                                                  |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| For London via Suez:— <i>Stentor</i> via Foochow .....           | June 27th. |
| <i>Glenlogan</i> " .....                                         | 29th.      |
| <i>Shanghai</i> " .....                                          | July 5th.  |
| <i>Alcinous</i> " .....                                          | 6th.       |
| For New York via Suez:— <i>Shimosa</i> via Foochow .....         | June 26th. |
| For Havre and Hamburg via Suez:— <i>Strassburg</i> via Foochow.. | 27th.      |
| For Havre and Copenhagen:— <i>Korea</i> .....                    | July 3rd.  |

## RATES OF FREIGHT.

|                             |                                         |              |          |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| LONDON .....                | by Conference Lines, General Cargo 45/0 | W. Silk 47/6 | Tea 45/0 |
| NORTHERN COAST PORTS .....  | " " " " " 45/0                          | " 47/6       | " 45/0   |
| NEW YORK via LONDON .....   | " " " " " 52/8                          | " 55/0       | " 52/6   |
| BALTIMORE via LONDON .....  | " " " " " 57/6                          | " 60/0       | " 57/6   |
| KONIGSBERG via LONDON ..... | " " " " " 52/6                          | " 55/0       | " 52/6   |
| MANCHESTER via LONDON ..... | " " " " " 57/6                          | " 60/0       | " 57/6   |
| LIVERPOOL via LONDON .....  | " " " " " 50/0                          | " 55/0       | " 57/6   |
| LIVERPOOL direct .....      | " " " " " 50/0                          | " —          | " 50/0   |
| HAMBURG .....               | " " " " " 45/0                          | " 47/6       | " 45/0   |

Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference Circular.

|                                                                      |                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GENOA.....                                                           | by Conference Lines, Tallow 36/0 net, General Cargo 40/6 net, W. Silk 42/6 net, Tea 45/0 net.                        |
| MARSEILLES .....                                                     | " " " " 36/0 " " " 40/6 " " 42/6 " " 40/6 "                                                                          |
| HAVRE .....                                                          | " " " " 36/0 " " " 40/6 " " 42/6 " " 40/6 "                                                                          |
| 40/0 per ton of 20 cwt. for sesamum seeds net for above three ports. |                                                                                                                      |
| NAPLES, by N. D. Lloyd.....                                          | General Cargo 41/0 Tea. 46/0                                                                                         |
| TRIESTE, by Austrian Lloyd ...                                       | " " 32/6 " 37/0                                                                                                      |
| SMYRNA, by .....                                                     | " " 37/0 " 42/0                                                                                                      |
| NEW YORK, by Sail.....                                               | 20/- nominal.                                                                                                        |
| Do. via Pacific .....                                                | 1½ gold ct. per lb. Tea,—6 cts. per lb. Silk,—G. \$15.00 per ton Strawbraid under 25 tons.<br>G. \$10.00 " over 25 " |
| Do. via Suez .....                                                   | 65/- General Cargo. 10/0 extra for Turmeric and wood-oil. 25/- Tea, all net.                                         |
| BOSTON .....                                                         | 32/6 " " 32/6 " "                                                                                                    |
| PHILADELPHIA .....                                                   | 32/6 " " 32/6 " "                                                                                                    |

## COAST RATES.

|           |                     |                               |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| MOJI      | TO SHANGHAI .....   | \$1.60 per ton Coal. enquiry. |
| "         | " PORT ARTHUR ..... | \$2.00 " " nominal.           |
| "         | " HONGKONG .....    | \$1.90 " " enquiry.           |
| "         | " SINGAPORE .....   | \$2.75 " " enquiry.           |
| "         | " MANILA .....      | \$3.60 " " nominal.           |
| "         | " NEWCHWANG .....   | \$1.75 " " enquiry.           |
| NEWCHWANG | " CANTON .....      | 25 cents Mex.                 |
| "         | " SWATOW .....      | 30 cents Mex.                 |
| "         | " AMOY .....        | 26 " "                        |
| CHEFOO    | " SWATOW .....      | 20 " "                        |
| WUHU      | } TO CANTON .....   | 13 " "                        |
| CHINKIANG |                     |                               |
| WUHU      | " SWATOW .....      | 15 " "                        |

**Coals.**—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 9th instant.

**COAL.**—JAPAS.—There is very little to chronicle during the past fortnight a small business only has been done for actual consumption Rates of freight remain unchanged, though tonnage is scarce.

**CARDIFF.**—There is no enquiry.

**SYDNEY WOLLONGONG.**—Importers have at last come to the conclusion to be more reasonable in their demand as the dealers were able to buy a cargo at a profitable figure for them and we think that if cargoes can be sold at the price quoted there is much more chance of a steady business which will be more satisfactory to all interested. The s. v. Collingrove arrived on the 24th ulto, with the 1,100 tons sold on arrival, private terms.

|                                    |                           |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| CARDIFF—ex godown .....            | Tls. 16.00 per ton.       |
| SYDNEY WOLLONGONG. ex godown ..... | " 12.00 per ton           |
| HONGAY LUMP—ex godown .....        | " 9.00 per ton.           |
| JAPAN—Karatzi, ex godown .....     | Tls. 6.00 a 7.00 per ton. |
| Oinoura, " .....                   |                           |
| Miyanoira " .....                  |                           |
| Komatzu " .....                    |                           |
| Hokoku " .....                     |                           |
| Oinoura 3 feet ex godown .....     | All contracted for.       |
| " 5 " " .....                      |                           |
| Takasima Lump, " .....             |                           |
| " Small " .....                    |                           |
| Namazata Lump, " .....             |                           |
| " Dust " .....                     |                           |
| Miké Lump, " .....                 |                           |
| " Small, ex godown .....           |                           |

|                               |                 |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| KAIPING Coal:—Navy Coal ..... | ex Godown ..... | No Stock. |
| " Locomotive Coal .....       | " .....         | \$ 11.00  |
| " Household Coal .....        | " .....         | \$ 9.00   |
| " No. 1 Slack .....           | " .....         | \$ 8.50   |
| " No. 2 " .....               | " .....         | \$ 7.30   |
| " No. 3 " .....               | " .....         | \$ 6.40   |

Arrivals of Coal during the fortnight have been:—

|                                          |            |                                  |
|------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| June, 24, <i>Shaoshing</i> , str. ....   | 2,300 Tons | Moji Coal, to consumers.         |
| " 24, <i>Collingrove</i> , str. ....     | 1,100 "    | Wollongong Coal,                 |
| " 25, <i>Fuyo Maru</i> , str. ....       | 1,430 "    | Japan Coal, to consumers.        |
| " 26, <i>Chingping</i> , str. ....       | 1,170 "    | Kaiping Dust Coal, to consumers. |
| " 28, <i>Tyr</i> , str. ....             | 2,862 "    | Shakano Coal, to consumers.      |
| " 28, <i>La Porte</i> , str. ....        | 3,682 "    | Japan Coal, to consumers.        |
| " 30, <i>Atagosan Maru</i> , str. ....   | 1,966 "    | Moji Lump Coal, to consumers.    |
| July 1, <i>Akunoura Maru</i> , str. .... | 1,850 "    | Kigio Shi-new Coal to consumers  |
| " 2, <i>Hermes</i> , str. ....           | 2,062 "    | Hongay Coal,                     |
| " 4, <i>Labor</i> , str. ....            | 2,060 "    | Japan Coal to consumers          |
| " 5, <i>Fuyo Maru</i> , str. ....        | 1,400 "    | Japan Coal, to consumers.        |
| " 5, <i>Seiko Maru</i> , str. ....       | 1,400 "    | Japan Coal, to consumers.        |
| " 6, <i>Hinode Maru</i> , str. ....      | 1,150 "    | Japan Coal, to consumers.        |



**KEROSENE OIL.**—Our market is still in a state of inactivity a very small business having been done. At auction on the 4th inst., some 12,000 cases were put up and sold at Tls. 1.47 @ 1.49½ per case. The arrivals have been very large *Asama* 26th ulto. 15,000 cases *Breza* s.s. 150,000 cases and *Geo. Pym* 4th inst., with 140,000 cases making stocks.

|                           |                            |                |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Devoes.....               | 715,200 cases.             |                |
| Batoum .....              | 868,450 "                  |                |
| Sumatra and Langkat ..... | 155,640 "                  |                |
| Quotation:—Devoe's.....   | by Importers.....Tls. 1.82 |                |
| " .....                   | at "Tea Shops" .....       | 1.66 per case. |
| Batoum, Anchor Chop ..... | " .....                    | 1.51 "         |
| " .....                   | Star and Crescent Chop ..  | 1.49 "         |
| " .....                   | Horse Chop .....           | " "            |
| " .....                   | Ram Chop .....             | 1.50 "         |
| " .....                   | Bulk Oil 2 Tins .....      | 1.41½          |
| " .....                   | " loose .....              | 1.04           |
| Langkat .....             | " 2 Tins .....             | 1.41½          |
| " .....                   | " loose .....              | 1.04           |
| " .....                   | Dragon Chop .....          | 1.45           |

Quotations on native market.

Quotations on native market.

**Tea.**—From Hankow Statistics of 2nd July, 1902:—Business reported since the 25th ultimo is as under:—

| Settlements.....                   | 1902.                                            | 1901.           |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Consisting of the following Teas:— | 19,371 ½-chests.                                 | 2,338 ½-chests. |
| Ningchows .....                    | 5,407 ½-Chests, at Tls. 13.75 @ 26.50 per picul. |                 |
| Kutoans .....                      | 219 " " 22.00 @ " "                              |                 |
| Ichangs .....                      | 865 " " 33.00 @ " "                              |                 |
| Oopacks .....                      | 1,703 " " 11.00 @ 14.25 "                        |                 |
| Oonams .....                       | 4,765 " " 11.00 @ 15.60 "                        |                 |
| Oonfaas .....                      | 6,127 " " 12.60 @ 26.50 "                        |                 |
| Seang-tams .....                   | 285 " " 11.00 @ " "                              |                 |

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 4th July, 1901:—

|                    | 1902.     | 1901.   |                      | 1902.     | 1901.   |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| <b>HANKOW TEA.</b> | ½-chests. |         | <b>KIUKIANG TEA.</b> | ½-chests. |         |
| Settlements.....   | 405,746   | 423,367 | Settlements.....     | 199,063   | 176,689 |
| Stock .....        | 41,080    | 75,019  | Stock .....          | 4,563     | 13,836  |
| Arrivals .....     | 446,826   | 498,386 | Arrivals .....       | 203,636   | 190,525 |

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular of last year is estimated as under:—

|                                             | 1902.             | 1901.             |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| For London, America and European Continent. | 114,814 ½-chests. | 115,056 ½-chests. |
| " Russia .....                              | 490,000 "         | 485,000 "         |
|                                             | 604,814 "         | 600,056 "         |

Comparative Quotations are as under:—

|                  | 1902.              | 1901.         | 1900.                    |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Ningchows.....   | Tls. 13.75 @ 26.50 | 15.25 @ 19.00 | 13.00 @ 36.00 per picul. |
| Kutoans .....    | 22.00 a            | "             | "                        |
| Ichangs .....    | 33.00 a            | "             | "                        |
| Oopacks .....    | 11.00 a 14.25      | 9.00 a 10.60  | 16.50 a                  |
| Oonams .....     | 11.00 a 15.60      | 8.50 a 8.75   | 10.50 a 14.65            |
| Oonfaas .....    | 12.60 a 26.60      | "             | 13.10 a 16.00            |
| Seang-tams ..... | 11.00 a            | 10.50 — 11.90 | 11.50 a 14.30            |

#### EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export:—

|                                                                                              |                       |                                             |            |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Cowhides, B. S. ....                                                                         | Tls. 28.00 per picul. | Gallnuts, plum shape .....                  | no cargo " | per picul. |
| " Seconds .....                                                                              | " 24.00 "             | Tobacco, Tinchow .....                      | " "        | "          |
| Buffalo hides, B. S. ....                                                                    | " "                   | " Wongkong .....                            | " "        | "          |
| " 10/35 lbs. ....                                                                            | " 19.50 "             | Black Bristles, Riffings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" | " "        | "          |
| " 35/60 .....                                                                                | " "                   | 10 10 10 10 10                              | " "        | "          |
| Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white colour, avr. 2lbs., 50% short, 30% med., & 20% long hair. | " 54.00 "             | 3¾" 4" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5¾" 6"                | " "        | "          |
| Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. ea. ....                                                       | " 9.00 "              | 10 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½ = 100% "                 | " "        | 105.00 "   |
| White China Grass, Wu chang and/or Poochi ..                                                 | " 12.00 "             | Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck .....      | " "        | 15.00 "    |
| " Sinshang and/or Chayu ..                                                                   | " 11.20 "             | " Wild Duck .....                           | " "        | 15.50 "    |
| Green China Grass, Szechuen .....                                                            | " no cargo 11.25 "    | Turmeric .....                              | " "        | 5.20 "     |
| Jute .....                                                                                   | " 4.00 "              | Sesamum Seed, white .....                   | " "        | "          |
| White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow .....                                                        | " 11.00 "             | " yellow .....                              | " "        | 5.00 "     |
| " Pingchew and/or Macheng ..                                                                 | " 10.80 "             | " red .....                                 | " "        | "          |
| " Mongyu .....                                                                               | " no cargo "          | " black .....                               | " "        | "          |
| Geren .....                                                                                  | " 10.00 "             | Sesamum Seed-Oil .....                      | " "        | 9.20 "     |
| Animal Tallow .....                                                                          | " 11.50 "             | Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil .....             | " "        | 8.75 "     |
| Gallnuts, usual shape .....                                                                  | " 20.00 "             | Wood Oil .....                              | " "        | 7.70 "     |
|                                                                                              |                       | Tea Oil .....                               | " "        | 8.90 "     |

#### EXPORTS.

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

| COWHIDES.   | BUFFALO HIDES. | GOATSKINS UNTANNED. | ANIMAL TALLOW. | VEGETABLE TALLOW. | NUTGALLS. | BRISTLES. | SESAMUM SEED. | WOOD OIL.  |
|-------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Piculs.     | Piculs.        | Pieces.             | Piculs.        | Piculs.           | Piculs.   | Piculs.   | Piculs.       | Piculs.    |
| 105,921.00  | 12,873.00      | 1,119,577           | 16,627.00      | 113,559.00        | 24,060.00 | 9,010.00  | 293,591.00    | 205,225.00 |
| +2,556.00   | 667.00         | 2,900               | 1,252.00       | 4,256.00          | 948.00    | 285.00    | 4,365.00      | 12,078.00  |
| ±108,477.00 | 13,540.00      | 1,122,477           | 17,879.00      | 117,815.00        | 25,008.00 | 9,295.00  | 297,956.00    | 217,303.00 |

\* Per last Circular.

† For week ending Saturday the 21st inst.

‡ From January 1st to 21st inst.

#### IMPORTS.

KEROSENE OIL.

|                                  | Imported.    | Market Price. |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| American "Devoes" cases .....    | Gallons..... | Tls. 1.73     |
| Russian, in cases "Anchor" ..... | " .....      | 1.53 Less 2%. |
| " bulk in tins.....              | " .....      | 1.44 "        |
| " in bulk .....                  | " .....      | 1.14 "        |
| Sumatra, in cases .....          | " .....      | 1.52 "        |
| " in bulk .....                  | " .....      | 1.14 "        |

**Exchange.**—(Closing Rates).—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 3½d. a ¼d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 3½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 4½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 4½d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 4½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 4½d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 4½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 2.91. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 2.99½. 6 months' sight, 3.01½. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.43. lowest 2.40, highest 2.43. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per £100, Gold \$38, lowest 57½, highest 58. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers £74½, lowest 74½, highest 74½, per £100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers £88½, lowest 89, highest 88 per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, £36½, lowest 87½, highest 86½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 174. lowest 174½, highest 175, per £100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 174½, lowest 173½, highest 175½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 93 touch, per £10, £415.50, lowest 415.00, highest 418.50. Silver Bars, per £100, £111.20, lowest 111.15, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per \$100, £74.95, lowest 74.725, highest 75.05. Copper Cash per Tls. 1,150, lowest 1,150, highest 1,170. Chinese Interest, mace 1.8, lowest 1.6, highest 2.5. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 24½s a ½, lowest 24½s, highest 24½s.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.  
(From Messrs. Morris & Robertson's Circular.)

|      | Bar Silver<br>Box in<br>L'don. | ON LONDON.       |                  |                  |                  | FRANCE.          |                            | GER-<br>MANY. | NEW<br>YORK.    | HONG-<br>KONG.   | YOKO-<br>HAMA. | INDIA.      |
|------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
|      |                                | T/Transfers.     |                  | Bank 4 m/s.      | Credits 4 m/s.   | Docty. 4 m/s.    | Francs 4 m/s.<br>and 6 do. |               | 4 m/s.<br>Priv. | Docty.<br>4 m/s. | T/T            | T/T<br>Rup. |
|      |                                | Lowest. Highest. | Lowest. Highest. | Lowest. Highest. | Lowest. Highest. | Lowest. Highest. | Lowest. Highest.           |               |                 |                  |                |             |
| 30th | 24½/24½                        | 2.3½ 2.3½        | 2.3½ 2.3½        | 2.3½ 2.4½        | 2.3½ 2.4½        | 2.4 2.4½         | 2.93/95 2.98½/3.00½        | 2.42          | 57½             | 74½              | 88½            | 173½        |
| 1st  | Holidays.                      |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                            |               |                 |                  |                |             |
| 2nd  |                                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                            |               |                 |                  |                |             |
| 3rd  | 24½/24½                        | 2.3½ 2.3½        | 2.3½ 2.3½        | 2.4½ 2.4½        | 2.4½ 2.4½        | 2.4½ 2.4½        | 2.97/99 2.98½/3.00½        | 2.42          | 57½             | 74½              | 88½            | 173½        |
| 4th  | 24½                            | 2.3½ 2.3½        | 2.4½ 2.4½        | 2.4½ 2.4½        | 2.4½ 2.4½        | 2.4½ 2.4½        | 2.99/3.01 2.99½/3.01½      | 2.43          | 58              | 74½              | 88½            | 174/175     |
| 5th  | 24½/24½                        | 2.3½ 2.3½        | 2.4½ 2.4½        | 2.4½ 2.4½        | 2.4½ 2.4½        | 2.4½ 2.4½        | 2.99/3.01 2.99½/3.01½      | 2.43          | 58              | 74½              | 88½            | 174/175     |

**SHARES.**—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s of 9th instant.

The business of the week has been small, with weakening rates.  
**BANKS.**—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.* Shares have been in demand, but sellers hold aloof. The latest London rate is £63. The Hongkong quotation is \$607 50.  
**MARINE INSURANCE.**—*China Traders* shares were sold at \$54, and are now wanted at \$55. *North China* were placed at Tls. 190.  
**FIRE INSURANCE.**—There is no local business to report. In the Colony *Hongkongs* are offering at \$330, and *Chinas* at \$87½.  
**SHIPPING.**—*Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat* shares are offering in Hongkong at \$40. *Indo-China S. N. Co.* Shares were placed at Tls. 77 for cash and 80 for October, but rates declined and a sale for July was made at Tls. 70.  
**SUGARS.**—*Perak Sugar* shares change hands at Tls. 77 and a few more are offering. In Hongkong *China Sugar Refining* shares have declined to \$108.  
**MINING.**—*Chinese Engineering and Mining* shares were placed at Tls. 9.40/9.60 cash, and 9.70, 9.45 and 9.50 for July, closing at 9.50 cash.  
**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**—*S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co.* The Second Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is convened for the 21st current. The accounts have not been published, but the following results have been made public. The net profit for the year amounts to Tls. 1,848,500. After deducting Tls. 386,400, the interim dividend paid in January, and writing off the Suspense Account of Tls. 100,000, there remains a sum of Tls. 1,362,100, which the Directors propose to distribute thus:—Pay a final dividend of 10 per cent, Tls. 552,000, and place to Reserve Fund Tls. 750,000, leaving a balance of Tls. 60,100 to be carried forward. Shares were placed early in the week at Tls. 257½/255 cash and 260/257½ for July, but on the publication of these the market weakened, and shares were sold at 250 cash, and 260 for October, closing with sellers at 242½. *Hongkong and Whampoa Dock* shares are offering in Hongkong at \$224. *Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf* shares were sold at Tls. 295, and a few more are offering. *Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf* shares are wanted in Hongkong at \$87.  
**LANDS.**—*Shanghai Land Investment* shares have weakened, and are obtainable at Tls. 120.  
**INDUSTRIAL.**—*Hongkong Cotton Mill* shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$18. *China Flour Mill* shares are offering at Tls. 44. *Shanghai Ice* shares were placed at Tls. 28, and a few more are offering. The *Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co.*, have declared an interim dividend of Tls. 5 per share, for the half-year to the 30th June, payable on the 15th August.  
**TUGS & CARBO BOATS.**—*Shanghai Cargo Boat* shares changed hands at Tls. 35.  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**—*Tientsin Waterworks Co.* The Annual Report of the Directors was presented and passed at the meeting of shareholders held at Tientsin on June 30th. The year's Working Account shows a credit balance of Tls. 28,288.83 equal to 36.04 per cent on the capital, as against 29.09 per cent in the previous year. After deducting Interim Dividend @10 per cent paid in December, Auditors' Fees Tls. 875, Depreciation and Preliminary Expenses written off Tls. 8,820.75, there is available for appropriation (including Tls. 1890.54 brought forward from previous year) Tls. 12,108.14, which has been appropriated by the payment of 10 per cent Dividend (making 20 per cent for the year) Carrying to Equalization of Dividend Account Tls. 4,000 and carrying forward to New Account the balance Tls. 258.14 *Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.* Shares were sold at Tls. 48 cash. *Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco Co.* shares were placed at Tls. 277½/280 cash, but the market weakened and shares were sold at Tls. 275/270 cash and 275 for July. *Shanghai Horse Bazaar* shares were placed at Tls. 150, *Hall and Holt* shares at \$40, and *Shanghai Mutual Telephone* shares at Tls. 56.

| LOANS.                                  |      | Amount of Loan. | Outstanding. | Nominal Value. | Rate of Interest. | When Payable. | Return on Inv. allowing for Amortisation. | Closing.       |         |
|-----------------------------------------|------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Shanghai Mun. Debentures                | 1892 | £50,000.00      | £50,000.00   | £100           | 5 1/2 %           | June & Dec.   | (a) 5.6 1/2 %                             | £95.00         |         |
| Do.                                     | 1893 | £125,000.00     | £100,000.00  | £100           | 5 1/2 %           | Do.           | (a) 5.63 1/2 %                            | £95.00         |         |
| Do.                                     | 1894 | £105,000.00     | £125,000.00  | £100           | 5 1/2 %           | Do.           | (a) 5.53 1/2 %                            | £103.00        |         |
| Do.                                     | 1895 | £115,000.00     | £115,000.00  | £100           | 5 1/2 %           | Do.           | (a) 5.55 1/2 %                            | £95.00         |         |
| Do.                                     | 1896 | £140,000.00     | £140,000.00  | £100           | 5 1/2 %           | Do.           | (a) 5.52 1/2 %                            | £95.00         |         |
| Do.                                     | 1897 | £264,000.00     | £264,000.00  | £100           | 5 1/2 %           | Do.           | (a) 5.50 1/2 %                            | £95.00         |         |
| Do.                                     | 1898 | £300,000.00     | £300,000.00  | £100           | 5 1/2 %           | Do.           | (a) 5.52 1/2 %                            | £103.00        |         |
| Do.                                     | 1900 | £33,900.00      | £33,900.00   | £100           | 5 1/2 %           | Do.           | (a) 5.95 1/2 %                            | £95.00         |         |
| Do.                                     | 1901 | £250,000.00     | £250,000.00  | £100           | 6 %               | Do.           | (a) 5.57 1/2 %                            | £103.00        |         |
| Lycum Theatre Debentures                |      | £17,000.00      | £17,000.00   | £25            | 4 1/2 %           | 30 June, 1897 | (a) 5.1 1/2 %                             | £100.00        |         |
| Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E     |      | £767,200.00     | £605,500.00  | £250           | 4 1/2 %           | Mar. & Sept.  | (a) 6.70 1/2 %                            | £95.00         |         |
| Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures, 1890 |      | £250,000.00     | £250,000.00  | £100           | 5 1/2 %           | May & Nov.    | (a) 5.53 1/2 %                            | £103.00        |         |
| Do.                                     | Do.  | 1892            | £250,000.00  | £250,000.00    | £100              | 5 1/2 %       | June & Dec.                               | (a) 5.90 1/2 % | £103.00 |
| Do.                                     | Do.  | 1894            | £250,000.00  | £250,000.00    | £100              | 5 1/2 %       | Mar. & Sept.                              | (a) 5.61 1/2 % | £103.00 |
| Do.                                     | Do.  | 1896            | £250,000.00  | £250,000.00    | £100              | 5 1/2 %       | June & Dec.                               | (a) 5.52 1/2 % | £103.00 |
| Do.                                     | Do.  | 1900            | £250,000.00  | £250,000.00    | £100              | 5 1/2 %       | April & Dec.                              | (a) 5.73 1/2 % | £103.00 |
| Do.                                     | Do.  | 1901            | £200,000.00  | £200,000.00    | £100              | 6 %           | June & Dec.                               | (a) 5.73 1/2 % | £103.00 |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures      | 1894 | £100,000.00     | £100,000.00  | £100           | 5 1/2 %           | Mar. & Sept.  | (a) 5.61 1/2 %                            | £103.00        |         |
| Do.                                     | "    | 1895            | £100,000.00  | £100,000.00    | £100              | 5 1/2 %       | June & Dec.                               | (a) 5.67 1/2 % | £103.00 |
| Do.                                     | "    | 1896            | £100,000.00  | £100,000.00    | £100              | 5 1/2 %       | June & Dec.                               | (a) 5.65 1/2 % | £103.00 |
| Do.                                     | "    | 1897            | £100,000.00  | £100,000.00    | £100              | 5 1/2 %       | Mar. & Sept.                              | (a) 5.73 1/2 % | £103.00 |
| Do.                                     | "    | 1901            | £100,000.00  | £100,000.00    | £100              | 6 %           | Do.                                       | (a) 5.74 1/2 % | £103.00 |
| Perak Sugar C. Co. Debentures 1902      |      | £233,000        | £233,000     | £100           | 5 1/2 %           | April & Oct.  | (a) 5.73 1/2 %                            | £103.00        |         |
| Shanghai Gas Co.                        | 1897 | £100,000.00     | £100,000.00  | £100           | 5 1/2 %           | Do.           | (a) 5.72 1/2 %                            | £103.00        |         |
| Do.                                     | 1899 | £100,000.00     | £100,000.00  | £100           | 5 1/2 %           | May & Nov.    | (a) 5.72 1/2 %                            | £103.00        |         |
| Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd. 1902   |      | £435,000.00     | £435,000.00  | £100           | 6 %               | June & Dec.   | (a) 5.74 1/2 %                            | £103.00        |         |

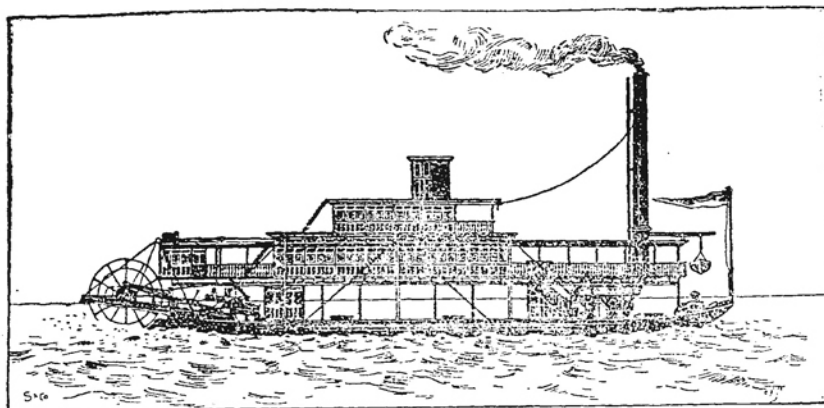
## SHARES.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1902.

| Shanghai, 24th July, 1902.                          |           |        |          |                           |                     |          |                  |                   |                           |                                                     |                |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| SHARES                                              | No.       | Value. | Paid up. | POSITION PER LAST REPORT. |                     |          | LAST DIVID. & C. |                   | Average dividends 3 years | Return on investment on average of 3 years dividend | CASH QUOTATION |         |
|                                                     |           |        |          | Reserve.                  | At Working Account. | Date.    | To Shareholders  | When paid or due. |                           |                                                     | Closing.       | Tls.    |
| <b>Banks.</b>                                       |           |        |          |                           |                     |          |                  |                   |                           |                                                     |                |         |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.                        | 50,000    | \$125  | \$125    | \$14,250,000              | \$1,438,248.90      | 31-12-01 | \$2.00           | 15-2-02           | \$37.65                   | per cent.                                           | \$614.00       | 448.22  |
| Bank of China & Japan Ltd.                          | 104,400   | \$8    | \$2      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Do. ordinary shares                                 | 104,400   | \$8    | \$2      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Do. deferred do.                                    | 1,119     | \$1    | \$1      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| National Bank of China, Ltd.                        | 41,925    | \$10   | \$8      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Do.                                                 | ---       | ---    | ---      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Do. Founders'                                       | 750       | \$1    | \$1      | \$517,506.88              | \$21,235.51         | 31-12-01 | \$1.6            | 1-3-02            | \$1.50                    | 5.56                                                | \$27.00        | 19.71   |
| (Marine Insurance).                                 | ---       | ---    | ---      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.                   | 10,000    | \$250  | \$50     | \$1,500,000               | \$1,985,189.9       | 30-6-01  | \$23.00          | 14-10-01          | \$20.33                   | 5.30                                                | \$34.00        | 290.32  |
| China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.                       | 24,000    | \$4.35 | \$25     | \$800,000.00              | \$293,805.07        | 30-4-01  | \$4.00           | 20-11-01          | \$4.00                    | 7.27                                                | \$55.00        | 40.15   |
| North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.                          | 5,000     | \$10   | \$25     | \$380,000                 | \$216,802.30        | 30-6-01  | \$4              | 1-5-92            | \$18.22                   | 9.59                                                | ---            | 190.00  |
| Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.                       | 5,000     | \$100  | \$50     | \$633,098.90              | \$31,119.07         | 31-12-01 | \$3              | 15-4-02           | \$12.00                   | 9.23                                                | \$130.00       | 94.90   |
| Canton Insurance Office                             | 1,000     | \$250  | \$50     | \$96,518.57               | \$84,448            | 31-12-00 | \$13.00          | 17-10-01          | \$12.00                   | 7.06                                                | \$165.00       | 120.45  |
| Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. in Liq.                 | 30,000    | \$100  | \$20     | ---                       | \$350,023.64        | 31-12-99 | (0.1)            | 26-3-97           | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| (Fire Insurance).                                   | ---       | ---    | ---      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.                        | 8,500     | \$250  | \$50     | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.                      | 20,300    | \$100  | \$20     | \$1,134.971               | \$333,699.10        | 31-12-01 | \$35             | 6-3-02            | \$23.66                   | 8.68                                                | \$330.00       | 240.90  |
| Shipping.                                           | ---       | ---    | ---      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S. B. Co.                     | 8,000     | \$10   | \$10     | \$1,091,941.55            | \$27,327.60         | 31-12-00 | \$1.50           | 7-2-02            | \$2.70                    | 7.02                                                | \$38.50        | 28.10   |
| Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.                           | 4,588     | \$10   | \$6      | \$850,000                 | \$27,327.60         | 31-12-01 | \$12.00          | 25-6-02           | \$9.04                    | 12.92                                               | ---            | 70.00   |
| Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.                         | 2,000     | \$5    | \$5      | \$173,989.1               | \$400,000           | 30-6-01  | \$8.00           | 28-9-01           | \$3.00                    | 6.82                                                | \$44.00        | 32.12   |
| Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.                  | 4,000,000 | \$1    | \$1      | \$400,000                 | \$115,064.11        | 31-12-00 | \$12             | 1-7-01            | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Sugar Companies.                                    | ---       | ---    | ---      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.                   | 7,000     | \$5    | \$5      | \$790,000                 | \$1,820.00          | 31-6-02  | \$12.5           | 11-6-02           | \$6.50                    | 8.55                                                | ---            | 77.00   |
| China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.                      | 20,000    | \$10   | \$10     | \$1,000,000               | \$18,500.17         | 31-12-01 | \$7.00           | 29-3-02           | \$11.00                   | 10.90                                               | \$109.00       | 79.57   |
| Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.                      | 7,000     | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | \$50,675.8          | 31-12-01 | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$25.00        | 18.25   |
| Mining.                                             | ---       | ---    | ---      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Panjoan Mining Co., Ltd.                            | 59,650    | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | \$224,433.81        | 31-1-01  | None             | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$4.25         | 3.10    |
| Do. pref. shares.                                   | 30,000    | \$1    | \$1      | ---                       | \$22,233.10         | 7-2-02   | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$1.25         | 0.91    |
| Jeibou Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.                    | 53,375    | \$1    | \$1      | ---                       | \$5,364.8           | 31-3-01  | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$2.00         | 1.74    |
| Raub A'lian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.                     | 200,000   | \$1    | \$1      | \$4,873.10                | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$9.5          | 6.93    |
| Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.              | 1,000,000 | \$1    | \$1      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Docks, Wharves and Godowns.                         | ---       | ---    | ---      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| S. C. L. Barnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.                  | 35,200    | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| H'kong & W'poo Dock Co., Ltd.                       | 9,000     | \$5    | \$5      | ---                       | \$120,119.38        | 31-12-01 | \$17.00          | 10-1-02           | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 242.50  |
| Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.                          | 21,000    | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | \$12.00          | 26-3-02           | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$225.00       | 164.25  |
| H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co. Ltd.                   | 30,000    | \$5    | \$5      | ---                       | \$12,402.7          | 31-12-01 | \$12.50          | 30-3-92           | \$5.00                    | 5.75                                                | \$87.00        | 63.51   |
| Lands.                                              | ---       | ---    | ---      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.                       | 38,000    | \$5    | \$5      | \$47,736.05               | ---                 | 31-12-01 | \$17.00          | 21-2-02           | \$6.00                    | 5.00                                                | ---            | 120.00  |
| H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.                   | 5,000     | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | ---                 | 31-12-01 | \$17.00          | 21-2-02           | \$6.00                    | 5.00                                                | ---            | 120.00  |
| Kowloon Land & Building Co. Ltd.                    | 7,000     | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | \$8,335.00          | 31-12-01 | \$17.00          | 21-2-02           | \$6.00                    | 5.00                                                | \$177.50       | 129.57  |
| Humphreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.                     | 10,000    | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | \$512.8             | 31-12-01 | \$18.00          | 12-2-02           | \$1.45                    | 4.40                                                | \$30.00        | 21.90   |
| Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.                     | 3,674     | \$25   | \$25     | \$200,000                 | \$18,539.18         | 31-12-01 | \$18.00          | 27-1-02           | \$0.88                    | 7.06                                                | \$11.75        | 8.58    |
| Industrial.                                         | ---       | ---    | ---      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.                              | 8,000     | \$5    | \$5      | ---                       | \$3,736.67          | 1-1-01   | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Major Brothers, Ltd.                                | 5,000     | \$5    | \$5      | ---                       | \$853.39            | 31-12-01 | \$3.00           | 5-3-01            | \$2.00                    | ---                                                 | ---            | 120.00  |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.               | 15,000    | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | \$118,113.00        | 31-10-00 | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 22.50   |
| International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.                  | 8,388     | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | \$142,049.12        | 30-9-01  | \$3.00           | 31-1-01           | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 47.50   |
| Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. | 7,158     | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | ---                 | 31-12-01 | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 35.00   |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.                     | 2,000     | \$50   | \$50     | ---                       | ---                 | 31-12-01 | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 45.00   |
| H'kong Cotton S. W. & D. Co., Ltd.                  | 67,000    | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | \$28,551.7          | 31-12-01 | \$12.00          | 1-3-02            | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 150.00  |
| Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ltd.                  | 7,620     | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | \$250,134.66        | 31-5-01  | \$42             | 17-4-02           | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 13.14   |
| China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.                          | 4,937     | \$5    | \$5      | ---                       | \$156.68            | 30-11-01 | \$62             | 28-3-01           | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 28.00   |
| American Cigarette Co., Ltd.                        | 4,000     | \$5    | \$5      | \$5,000.00                | \$4,344.63          | 31-12-01 | \$62             | 17-2-02           | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 44.00   |
| Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.                     | 1,500     | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | \$1,309.90          | 31-12-99 | \$11.00          | 20-3-00           | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 40.00   |
| S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.                              | 2,500     | \$50   | \$50     | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 118.00  |
| Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.                       | 10,000    | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | \$554.99            | 30-6-01  | \$42             | 3-3-02            | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$59.00        | 43.07   |
| Tugs and Cargo Boats.                               | ---       | ---    | ---      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.                         | 2,000     | \$10   | \$10     | \$60,000                  | \$32,351.71         | 31-12-01 | \$4.00           | 24-6-02           | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 200.00  |
| Toku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.                      | 5,600     | \$50   | \$50     | \$140,000                 | \$124,135.82        | 31-12-01 | \$20             | 25-2-02           | \$33.33                   | 19.05                                               | ---            | 175.00  |
| Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd. (w)                   | 4,000     | \$10   | \$10     | \$74,752.06               | \$1,111.65          | 31-12-01 | \$6              | 7-3-02            | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 135.00  |
| Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.                   | 2,000     | \$10   | \$10     | \$47,211.34               | \$2,687.74          | 31-12-01 | \$6              | 7-3-02            | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 135.00  |
| Miscellaneous.                                      | ---       | ---    | ---      | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.                       | 200       | \$20   | \$20     | \$100,000                 | \$8,576.31          | 31-12-01 | \$32             | 26-3-02           | \$19.79                   | 5.63                                                | ---            | 350.00  |
| Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.                       | 785       | \$100  | \$100    | \$78,500.00               | \$1,300.54          | 30-11-00 | \$10             | 17-12-01          | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$100.00       | ---     |
| Chi. Inland Waterworks Co., Ltd.                    | 17,000    | \$50   | \$25     | ---                       | ---                 | 13-4-01  | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 25.00   |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.                        | 10,000    | \$20   | \$20     | \$85,000.00               | \$1,493.46          | 31-12-00 | \$6              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 48.00   |
| Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.                     | 15,000    | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | \$349,159.48        | ---      | \$35             | 16-6-02           | \$3.25                    | 6.77                                                | ---            | \$70.00 |
| Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.                     | 1,000     | \$50   | \$50     | ---                       | \$28,142.27         | 31-12-01 | \$15             | 25-4-02           | \$6.67                    | 4.45                                                | \$30.00        | 21.90   |
| J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.                            | 1,200     | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | \$647.35            | 31-12-01 | \$42             | 31-5-02           | \$2.33                    | ---                                                 | ---            | 150.00  |
| Hall & Holtz, Ltd.                                  | 13,121    | \$20   | \$20     | ---                       | \$17,247.1          | 28-2-02  | \$32.00          | 29-4-02           | \$3.67                    | 9.17                                                | \$40.00        | 29.20   |
| A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.                            | 30,000    | \$10   | \$10     | \$170,000                 | \$4,723.61          | 31-12-01 | \$6              | 31-5-02           | \$1.13                    | 7.50                                                | \$14.50        | 10.58   |
| Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.                         | 30,000    | \$10   | \$10     | \$275,000                 | \$1,273.39          | 30-4-02  | \$8              | 9-7-02            | \$9.70                    | 4.29                                                | \$14.00        | 10.22   |
| Do. New issue                                       | 30,000    | \$10   | \$10     | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | ---     |
| Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.                            | 12,000    | \$50   | \$50     | \$80,000                  | \$10,407.30         | 30-6-01  | \$12             | 6-3-02            | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$6.75         | 4.93    |
| Central Stores, Ltd.                                | 9,000     | \$15   | \$12     | ---                       | \$990.57            | 31-12-01 | \$11.6           | 6-3-02            | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$135.00       | 93.55   |
| Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.                              | 1,400     | \$50   | \$50     | ---                       | \$102.00            | 30-4-02  | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$22.50        | 16.42   |
| Tsingtao Hotel Co., Ltd.                            | 2,500     | \$100  | \$100    | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 55.00   |
| Shai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.                     | 4,000     | \$50   | \$50     | \$15,000.00               | \$409.49            | 31-3-02  | \$8              | 14-5-02           | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$105.00       | 78.80   |
| Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.                            | 3,200     | \$50   | \$50     | ---                       | \$5,325.17          | 31-12-00 | \$11             | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 56.00   |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.           | 72,200    | \$20   | \$10     | \$45,000                  | \$2,285.58          | 31-12-01 | \$8              | 27-1-02           | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$10.00        | 7.30    |
| Astor House Hotel Co.                               | 4,500     | \$100  | \$100    | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$250.00       | 182.50  |
| Weeks & Co., Ltd.                                   | 10,000    | \$20   | \$20     | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | \$26.00        | 18.93   |
| Hotel Des Colonies Co., Ltd.                        | 9,000     | \$25   | \$25     | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 20.00   |
| E. L. Mondon, Ltd.                                  | 7,000     | \$50   | \$50     | ---                       | ---                 | ---      | ---              | ---               | ---                       | ---                                                 | ---            | 55.00   |



## YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under many conditions of working, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have built a very large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

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9ap-903 265

10th April, 1901.

## SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| No. & Sec.  | Ship's Name    | Commander   | Flag & Rig. | Tonnage | Date of Arrival | Where from       | Consignees or Agents     | Destination         | Remark       |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Cos D       | Annam          | Sellier     | Fr str      | 2338    | June 6          | Hongkong, &c     | Messageries Maritimes    |                     |              |
| S O C W     | Asama          | Bement      | Br str      | 267     | June 26         | New York         | Standard Oil Co          |                     |              |
| W'sung      | Bengal         | Valentini   | Br str      | 2752    | June 23         | Hongkong, etc    | P. & O. S. N. Co         | H'kg with Mails     | 15th instant |
| PWE         | Benledi        | Clark       | Br str      | 2302    | July 6          | Moji             | Gibb, Livingston & Co    | London, &c          | 10th instant |
| CNCW        | Chungking      | Hopkins     | Br str      | 801     | July 6          | Ningpo           | Butterfield & Swire      | Tientsin v. Chefoo  | To-day       |
| LS          | Ereza          | Lezama      | Spain str   | 2973    | July 4          | New York         | Standard Oil Co          |                     |              |
| OWSB        | Ernest Simons  | Dupuy Fromy | Fr str      | 2162    | July 3          | Hongkong, etc    | Messageries Maritimes    |                     |              |
| Cos D W     | Fushun         |             | Chi str     | 1461    | Jan 14          | Hongkong         | C. M. S. N. Co           |                     |              |
| TD W        | George Wood    |             | Br str      |         | July 4          | New York         |                          |                     |              |
| KLYW        | Hacan          | Wallace     | Chi str     | 837     | July 6          | Newchwang        | C. M. S. N. Co           | Tangku              | 10th instant |
| SHW         | Hangsang       | Wilde       | Br str      | 1356    | July 7          | H'kong & Swatow  | Jardine, Matheson & Co   | H'kong & Swatow     | 11th instant |
| BND         | Hoihow         | Eedy        | Br str      | 896     | May 12          | Amoy             | Butterfield & Swire      |                     |              |
| OSNB2       | Idomeneus      | Riley       | Br str      | 4299    | July 7          | Japan            | Butterfield & Swire      | Hongkong, etc       | To-day       |
| PWE         | Indramayo      | Price       | Br str      | 3370    | July 6          | Manila           | Jardine, Matheson & Co   | Kiaochow            | To-day       |
| CNPW        | Kagan          | Speed       | Fr str      | 1158    | July 6          | Saigon           | Butterfield & Swire      |                     |              |
| YKD W       | Kansu          | Baddeley    | Br str      | 1143    | July 5          | Moji             | Butterfield & Swire      | Japan               | 10th instant |
| K L YW      | Kiangyu        | Blethea     | Chi str     | 1490    | July 6          | Hankow           | C. M. S. N. Co           | Hankow & Ports      | 11th instant |
| SHW         | Kutwo          | Mahon       | Br str      | 1924    | July 6          | Hankow           | Jardine, Matheson & Co   | Hankow & Ports      | To-day       |
| KLYB        | Kwangchi       | Spear       | Chi str     | 316     | July 7          | Tientsin         | C. M. S. N. Co           | Tangku              | 10th instant |
| KLYW        | Labor          | Jensen      | Nor str     | 949     | July 4          | Moji             | Hopkins, Dunn & Co       | Moji                | To-day       |
| KLYW        | Lecyuen        | Joins       | Chi str     | 619     | July 6          | Swatow v. Amoy   | C. M. S. N. Co           | Newchwang           | To-day       |
| SHW         | Lienshing      | Young       | Br str      | 1049    | July 4          | Tangku v. Chefoo | Jardine, Matheson & Co   | W'wei, C'foo, T'ien | To-day       |
| CMCW        | Loongmoon      | Drews       | Ger str     | 1245    | July 6          | Hongkong         | Siemssen & Co            | H'kong & Canton     | 10th instant |
| MCW         | Meilee         | Kley        | Ger str     | 1151    | July 7          | Hankow           | Melchers & Co            | Hankow & Ports      | To-day       |
| N G L B     | Meishun        | Minning     | Ger str     | 1151    | July 2          | Hankow           | Melchers & Co            | Hankow & Ports      | 10th instant |
| Cos D W     | Munehen        | Martin      | Br str      | 2946    | Oct 13          | Hongkong         | S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co |                     |              |
|             | Ningpo         | Richards    | Br str      | 1240    | July 5          | Chefoo           | Butterfield & Swire      | Newchwang           | 11th instant |
|             | Pekin          | Fox         | Br str      | 3957    | July 7          | Hongkong         | P. & O. S. N. Co         |                     |              |
| PWE         | Poochi         | Froberg     | Chi str     | 631     | July 5          | Wenchow          | C. M. S. N. Co           | N'po & Wenchow      | To-day       |
| SHW         | Radnorshire    | Bindloss    | Br str      | 1899    | July 5          | Japan            | Shewan, Thomas & Co      |                     |              |
| CMB2        | Sambia         | Schmidt     | Ger str     | 3623    | July 6          | Moji             | Carlowitz & Co           |                     |              |
| LS          | Seneca         | Byron       | Br str      | 3171    | July 6          | Manila           |                          |                     |              |
| E A C W     | Sentis         | Koren       | Nor str     | 867     | July 6          | Hongkong         | East-Asiatic Co          | Moji                | To-day       |
| CNCW        | Shengking      | Sutherland  | Br str      | 1034    | July 7          | Tangku           | Butterfield & Swire      | W'ei, C'foo & T'sin | To-day       |
| LS          | Spithead       | Chalmers    | Br str      | 2993    | July 1          | Shimonoseki      | Jardine, Matheson & Co   | New York, etc       | 11th instant |
| S c         | Store Nordiske | Petersen    | Dan str     | 596     | July 1          | Cruise           | G. N. Tel. Co            |                     |              |
| BND         | Sual           | Scott       | Br str      | 663     | June 1          | Hankow           | Geo. McBain              |                     |              |
| OS K W      | Tahung Maru    | Yebiko      | Jap str     | 1391    | July 5          | Hankow           | Osaka Shosen Kaisha      |                     |              |
| KLYW        | Taishun        | Jamieson    | Chi str     | 1216    | July 5          | Tangku v. Chefoo | C. M. S. N. Co           | Tangku v. Chefoo    | To-day       |
| CNCW        | Tatung         | Martin      | Br str      | 1882    | July 7          | Hankow           | Butterfield & Swire      |                     |              |
| KLYW        | Yungching      | Best        | Br str      | 700     | July 5          | Hongkong         | C. M. S. N. Co           | H'kong & Canton     | To-day       |
| 41 Steamers |                |             |             |         |                 |                  |                          |                     |              |
| 9 p         | Pompey         | Scrimmer    | US tran     | 785     | June 26         | Yokohama         |                          |                     |              |
| LS          | Saturn         | Fess        | Am str      |         | May 13          |                  |                          |                     |              |

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

| No. & Sec. | Ship's Name     | Commander | Flag & Rig. | Ton-<br>nage | Date of<br>Arrival | Where from    | Consignees or Agents     | Destination   | Remark |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 9 p        | Amazon          | Aas       | Am s.v.     | 1105         | July 2             | Port Townsend | Sneathlodge & Co         |               |        |
| PWE        | Calligrove      | Brown     | Br s.v.     | 791          | June 24            | Sydney        | Morris & Co              |               |        |
| Co's D W   | Eliz. Nicholson | Stewart   | Br s.v.     | 1307         | Apr 16             | Vancouver     | S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co |               |        |
| US         | Ivy             | Stetson   | Am s.v.     | 1181         | June 26            | Singapore     | Nils Moller & Sons       |               |        |
| US         | Omega           | Swenson   | Br s.v.     | 480          | June 17            |               | East Asiatic Co          |               |        |
| LS         | Wm. P. Frye     | Sewall    | Am s-v      | 2998         | June 17            | New York      | Standard Oil Co          | Port Townsend | To-day |
| 6 Vessels  |                 |           |             |              |                    |               |                          |               |        |

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

| Date.  | Ship's Name.   | Flag & Rig. | Ton  | Captain.     | From              | Sailed. | Cargo.       | Consignees.            |
|--------|----------------|-------------|------|--------------|-------------------|---------|--------------|------------------------|
| July 1 | America Maru   | Jap str     | 3460 | Going        | San Francisco     | June 4  | Mails, etc   | Fearon, Daniel & Co    |
| " 1    | Chan-ehow      | Br str      | 1203 | Pearce       | Tientsin          | " "     | General      | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 1    | Store Nordiske | Dan str     | 596  | Petersen     | Cruise            | " "     | "            | G. N. Tel. Co          |
| " 1    | Spithead       | Br str      | 2293 | Chalmers     | Shimonoseki       | " "     | do           | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| " 1    | Akunoura Maru  | Jap str     | 1065 | Ochi         | Moji              | " "     | Coal         | H. J. H. Tripp         |
| " 1    | Kiangteen      | Chi str     | 1435 | Frigast      | Ningpo            | " 30    | General      | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 1    | Kiangkwan      | Chi str     | 1450 | Lindstrom    | Hankow            | " 24    | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 1    | Tehhsing       | Br str      | 937  | Larsen       | Hankow            | " 28    | do           | Greaves & Co           |
| " 1    | Falec Maru     | Jap str     | 1315 | Yoneyama     | Hankow            | " 28    | do           | Osaka Shosen Kaisha    |
| " 1    | Kingsi g       | Br str      | 1 23 | Purkis       | H'kong v. S'tow   | " 27    | do           | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| " 1    | Chungking      | Br str      | 830  | Hopkins      | Ningpo            | July 1  | do           | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 2    | Yochow         | Br str      | 1305 | Brown        | H'kg, S'tow, N'po | June 25 | do           | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 2    | Meishun        | Ger str     | 1151 | Minning      | Hankow            | " 29    | do           | Melchers & Co          |
| " 2    | Kosai Maru     | Jap str     | 2635 | Nagao        | Nagasaki          | " 30    | Mails, &c.   | Nippon Yusen Kaisha    |
| " 2    | Haeting        | Br str      | 1124 | Paramore     | Newchwang         | " 28    | General      | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 2    | Hsiehho        | Chi str     | 1082 | Boyd         | Tangku            | " 29    | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 2    | Hermes         | Nor str     | 849  | Jensen       | Hongay            | " "     | Coal         | Thoresen & Co          |
| " 2    | Amazon         | Am s.v.     | 1105 | Aas          | Port Townsend     | " "     | "            | Sneathlodge & Co       |
| " 2    | Kowloon        | Br str      | 1487 | Stehr        | Hongkong          | " "     | "            | Siemssen & Co          |
| " 2    | Hsinfung       | Chi str     | 1385 | Patterson    | Tangku v. Chefoo  | " 29    | General      | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 3    | Prinz Heinrich | Ger str     | 3902 | Heintze      | Japan             | " 25    | do           | Melchers & Co          |
| " 3    | Woosung        | Br str      | 1109 | Dowson       | Hongkong & Canton | " "     | do           | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 3    | Kwanglee       | Br str      | 1647 | Lincoln      | H'kong & Canton   | " 28    | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 3    | P. ohua        | Br str      | 434  | Damstrom     | Hankow            | " 30    | do           | Greaves & Co           |
| " 3    | Suiwo          | Br str      | 931  | Lambie       | Hankow            | " 30    | do           | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| " 3    | Kiangteen      | Chi str     | 1476 | Frigast      | Ningpo            | July 2  | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 3    | Chefoo         | Br str      | 684  | Elliot       | Swatow            | June 29 | do           | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 3    | Taiwan         | Br str      | 1109 | Harder       | Swatow            | " 30    | do           | Osaka Shosen Kaisha    |
| " 3    | Wenchow        | Br str      | 560  | Arnold       | Amoy              | " 20    | do           | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 3    | Hangchow       | Br str      | 999  | Mawley       | Chefoo            | " 30    | do           | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 3    | Korea          | Russ str    | 3944 | Mygind       | Vladivostock      | " "     | do           | East-Asiatic Co        |
| " 3    | Alcinous       | Br str      | 4278 | Pulford      | Japan             | " "     | do           | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 3    | Huphe          | Br str      | 1205 | Meathril     | Moji              | " "     | do           | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 3    | Bombay         | Br str      | 248  | Bradshaw     | Hongkong, &c      | " "     | do           | P. & O. S. N. Co       |
| " 3    | Seneca         | Br str      | 3171 | Baynan       | New York          | " "     | Kerosene Oil | Standard Oil Co        |
| " 3    | Gov. Jaeschke  | Ger str     | 1045 | Schuldt      | Kiaochow          | " "     | General      | Melchers & Co          |
| " 3    | Ernest Simons  | Fr str      | 2162 | Dupuy-Fronay | Hongkong, etc     | " 30    | Mails, &c.   | Messageries Maritimes  |
| " 4    | Chungking      | Br str      | 801  | Hopkins      | Ningpo            | July 3  | General      | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 4    | Pekin          | Br str      | 1274 | Phillips     | Hankow            | " 1     | do           | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 4    | Suitai         | Ger str     | 1145 | Vogel        | Hankow            | " 1     | do           | Arnhold, Karberg & Co  |
| " 4    | Hsinchi        | Br str      | 1385 | Klopfel      | Tangku            | " 1     | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 4    | Haeshia        | Chi str     | 755  | Pratt        | Foochow           | " 2     | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 4    | Lienhsing      | Br str      | 1049 | Young        | Taku & Chefoo     | " 2     | do           | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| " 4    | Fooksang       | Br str      | 991  | Anderson     | Foochow           | " 2     | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 4    | Kinshiu Maru   | Jap str     | 2389 | Pyne         | Hongkong          | " "     | do           | Nippon Yusen Kaisha    |
| " 4    | Tsintau        | Ger str     | 978  | Hansen       | Kiaochow          | " "     | do           | Melchers & Co          |
| " 4    | Labor          | Nor str     | 949  | Jensen       | Moji              | " "     | Coal         | Hopkins, Dunn & Co     |
| " 4    | Ereza          | Span str    | "    | "            | New York          | Apr 28  | Kerosene Oil | "                      |
| " 4    | George Payne   | Br str      | "    | "            | New York          | May "   | do           | "                      |
| " 4    | Naniwa         | Jap cru     | "    | "            | "                 | "       | "            | "                      |
| " 4    | Em. of Japan   | Br str      | 3003 | Pybus        | Vancouver         | June 16 | Mails, etc   | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| " 4    | Mex. Prince    | Br str      | 1953 | Penrie       | Hankow            | " "     | "            | Meyer & Co             |
| " 5    | Kiangteen      | Chi str     | 1435 | Frigast      | Ningpo            | July 4  | General      | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 5    | Poochi         | Chi str     | 631  | Froberg      | Wenchow           | " 3     | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 5    | Taishun        | Chi str     | 1216 | Jamieson     | Taku & Chefoo     | " 2     | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 5    | Kiangfoo       | Chi str     | 1468 | Basett       | Hankow            | " 2     | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 5    | Yungching      | Chi str     | 700  | Best         | Hongkong          | " 1     | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 5    | Kansu          | Br str      | 1158 | Backleley    | Moji              | " 2     | do           | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 5    | Tahung Maru    | Jap str     | 1391 | Yebiko       | Hankow            | " 2     | do           | Osaka Shosen Kaisha    |
| " 5    | W. C. de Vries | Br str      | 661  | Mannell      | Hankow            | " 2     | do           | Geo. McBain            |
| " 5    | Radnorshire    | Br str      | 1889 | Bindloss     | Japan             | " "     | do           | Shewan, Thomas & Co    |
| " 5    | Fuyo Maru      | Jap str     | 775  | Tsumura      | Moji              | " "     | Coal         | H. J. H. Tripp         |
| " 5    | Seiko Maru     | Jap str     | 938  | Kaneyasu     | Moji              | " "     | do           | Juntai Yoko            |
| " 5    | Ningpo         | Br str      | 1240 | Richards     | Chefoo            | " "     | do           | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 5    | Olympia        | Am str      | 1730 | Truebridge   | Hongkong          | " "     | do           | Dodwell & Co., Ltd     |
| " 5    | Loksang        | Br str      | 979  | Leask        | Swatow            | " 2     | do           | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| " 5    | Fungshun       | Chi str     | 831  | Gillespie    | Tientsin          | " "     | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 5    | Thetis         | Ger cru     | "    | Semmer       | Tsingtau          | " "     | "            | "                      |
| " 5    | Wilmington     | U.S. cru    | 1397 | Prime        | "                 | " "     | "            | "                      |
| " 6    | Chungking      | Br str      | 800  | Hopkins      | Ningpo            | " 5     | General      | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 6    | Leeyuen        | Chi str     | 619  | Johus        | Swatow v. Amoy    | " 2     | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 6    | Haeen          | Chi str     | 837  | Wallace      | Newchwang         | " 3     | do           | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| " 6    | Kalgan         | Br str      | 1158 | Speed        | Saigon            | June 28 | do           | Butterfield & Swire    |
| " 6    | Loongmoon      | Ger str     | 1245 | Schulz       | Hongkong          | July 2  | do           | Siemssen & Co          |
| " 6    | Kutwo          | Br str      | 1924 | Mahon        | Hankow            | " 3     | do           | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| " 6    | Benledi        | Er str      | 2302 | Clark        | Moji              | " "     | do           | Gibb, Livingston & Co  |
| " 6    | Sambia         | Ger str     | 3620 | Schmidt      | Moji              | " "     | do           | Carlowitz & Co         |
| " 6    | Sentis         | Nor str     | 867  | Koren        | Hongkong          | " "     | Timber       | East-Asiatic Co        |
| " 6    | Hinode Maru    | Jap str     | 683  | Yamamoto     | Moji              | " "     | Coal         | Juntai Yoko            |
| " 6    | Sado Maru      | Jap str     | "    | "            | Moji              | " "     | General      | Nippon Yusen Kaisha    |
| " 6    | Indramayo      | Br str      | 3370 | Price        | Manila            | " "     | "            | "                      |
| " 6    | Coptic         | Br str      | 2744 | Rinder       | Hongkong          | " "     | do           | Fearon, Daniel & Co    |

ARRIVALS—Continued.

| Date. | Ship's Name. | Flag & Rig. | Ton      | Captain.   | From            | Sailed. | Cargo.  | Consignees.            |
|-------|--------------|-------------|----------|------------|-----------------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| July  | 7 Idomeneus  | Br          | str 4299 | Riley      | Japan           | June —  | General | Butterfield & Swire    |
| "     | 7 Shengking  | Br          | str 1034 | Sutherland | Tanku           | ... 3   | do      | Butterfield & Swire    |
| "     | 7 Hangsang   | Br          | str 1356 | Wilde      | H'kong & Swatow | ... 4   | do      | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| "     | 7 Kiangyu    | Chi         | str 1490 | Blethe     | Hankow          | ... 4   | do      | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| "     | 7 Tatung     | Br          | str 1882 | Martin     | Hankow          | ... 4   | do      | Butterfield & Swire    |
| "     | 7 Meilec     | Ger         | str 1151 | Kley       | Hankow          | ... 4   | do      | Melchers & Co          |
| "     | 7 Pekin      | Br          | str 3957 | Fox        | Hongkong        | ... —   | do      | P. & O. S. N. Co       |
| "     | 7 Kwangchi   | Chi         | str 316  | Spear      | Tientsin        | ... 4   | do      | C. M. S. N. Co         |

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

| Date. | Ship's Name.      | Flag & Rig. | Ton       | Captain.    | Destination.       | Cargo.           | Dispatched by            |
|-------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| July  | 1 Parramatta      | Br          | str 2854  | Cook        | L'don v. H'kong    | Mails, &c.       | P. & O. S. N. Co         |
| "     | 1 Sachsen         | Ger         | str 3119  | Franke      | Japan              | General          | Melchers & Co            |
| "     | 1 Tachang Maru    | Jap         | str 1681  | Leach       | Hankow & Ports     | do               | Osaka Shosen Kaisha      |
| "     | 1 Ella            | Br          | str 519   | Carter      | Hankow & Ports     | do               | Greaves & Co             |
| "     | 1 Kiangyung       | Chi         | str 1451  | Johnston    | Hankow & Ports     | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 1 Ekaterinoslav   | Russ        | str 3291  | Morosoff    | Odessa, etc        | do               | Russo-Chinese Bank       |
| "     | 1 Vorwaerts       | Ger         | str 643   | Sohnemann   | K'chou, Ch., T'sin | do               | Melchers & Co            |
| "     | 1 Kungping        | Chi         | str 1742  | Symons      | Tientsin           | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 1 Wosang          | Br          | str 1783  | Johns       | V'stock, N'aievsk  | do               | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| "     | 1 Irene           | Chi         | str 826   | Barlow      | Tientsin           | Tribute Rice     | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 1 C. of Edinburgh | Br          | s.v. 2078 | Tode        | San Francisco      | Ballast          | Standard Oil Co          |
| "     | 1 Hsinyu          | Br          | str 1037  | Warwick     | C'kiang & H'kow    | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 1 Peiping         | Chi         | str 326   | Taggart     | Tientsin           | General          | Chinese Eng. & Mining Co |
| "     | 1 Kiangteen       | Chi         | str 1435  | Frigast     | Ningpo             | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 1 America Maru    | Jap         | str 3460  | Going       | Hongkong           | Original         | Fearon, Daniel & Co      |
| "     | 2 Yuenwo          | Br          | str 1331  | Flagg       | Hankow & Ports     | General          | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| "     | 2 Chi-yuen        | Chi         | str 1211  | Sleeman     | H'kong & Canton    | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 2 Shaoshing       | Br          | str 1307  | Harris      | W'wei C'foo, T'sin | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 2 Shinano Maru    | Jap         | str 3960  | Curnow      | Hongkong           | do               | Nippon Yusen Kaisha      |
| "     | 2 Foochow         | Br          | str 1253  | Smale       | C'foo & N'chwang   | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 2 Yushun          | Br          | str 1079  | Richards    | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 2 Hip-ang         | Br          | str 1040  | Selby       | C'foo & N'chwang   | do               | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| "     | 2 Chungking       | Br          | str 801   | Hopkins     | Ningpo             | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 2 Atagosan Maru   | Jap         | str 1267  | Yazawa      | Kuchinotzu         | do               | M. B. Kaisha             |
| "     | 2 Yungping        | Ger         | str 525   | Messer      | Tientsin           | do               | Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co  |
| "     | 3 Tehhsing        | Br          | str 937   | Vaughan     | Hankow & Ports     | do               | Greaves & Co             |
| "     | 3 Ngankin         | Br          | str 1719  | Bennett     | Hankow & Ports     | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 3 Argun           | Russ        | str 1397  | Botter      | P.A., Co. V'tock,  | do               | East-Asiatic Co          |
| "     | 3 Min             | Br          | str 367   | Howe        | Tientsin           | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 3 El Dorado       | Br          | str 892   | Smith       | W'ei, C'foo, T'sin | do               | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| "     | 3 Relief          | US trans    | Brugmere  |             | Manila             | Ballast          | Taniguchi, Kato & Co     |
| "     | 3 Tyr             | Nor         | str 1418  | Danielsen   | Moji               | Furniture        | H. J. H. Tripp           |
| "     | 3 Akunoura Maru   | Jap         | str 1065  | Ochi        | Moji               | General          | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 3 Kiangteen       | Chi         | str 1435  | Frigast     | Ningpo             | do               | Melchers & Co            |
| "     | 4 Meidah          | Ger         | str 1151  | Schierhorst | Hankow & Ports     | do               | Osaka Shosen Kaisha      |
| "     | 4 Talee Maru      | Jap         | str 1316  | Yoneyama    | Hankow & Ports     | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 4 Kiangkwan       | Chi         | str 1450  | Lindstrom   | Hankow & Ports     | do               | Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co  |
| "     | 4 Lodsen          | Nor         | str 757   | Meyer       | C'wangtao & T'sin  | do               | East-Asiatic Co          |
| "     | 4 Korea           | Russ        | str 3944  | Mygind      | Havre, C'hagen     | do               | Siemssen & Co            |
| "     | 4 Kowloon         | Ger         | str 1487  | Stehr       | C'kiang & Wuhu     | Sandalwood       | McGregor Bros. & Gow     |
| "     | 4 Glenturret      | Br          | str 3024  | Webster     | Japan              | General          | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 4 Meifoo          | Chi         | str 1231  | Lunt        | Amoy & Swatow      | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 4 Hanyang         | Br          | str 1206  | Jamieson    | Newchwang          | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 4 Wenchow         | Br          | str 500   | Arnold      | C'foo & N'chwang   | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 4 Chungking       | Br          | str 801   | Hopkins     | Ningpo             | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 5 Prinz Heinrich  | Ger         | str 3902  | Heintze     | Bremen v. F'chow   | Mails, etc       | Melchers & Co            |
| "     | 5 Kosai Maru      | Jap         | str 1423  | Nagao       | Japan & Corea      | do               | Nippon Yusen Kaisha      |
| "     | 5 Suiwo           | Br          | str 1931  | Lambie      | Hankow & Ports     | General          | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| "     | 5 Hsinfung        | Chi         | str 1385  | Patterson   | Tientsin           | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 5 Kingsing        | Br          | str 1223  | Purkis      | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do               | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| "     | 5 Wingsang        | Br          | str 1517  | Sellar      | S'tow, H'kg, C'ton | do               | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| "     | 5 Shanghai        | Br          | str 3109  | Spicer      | London v. F'chow   | do               | P. & O. S. N. Co         |
| "     | 5 Haeting         | Chi         | str 1124  | Paramore    | Newchwang          | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 5 Kinshui Maru    | Jap         | str 2389  | Pyne        | America v. Kobe    | do               | Nippon Yusen Kaisha      |
| "     | 5 Schwalbe        | Ger         | g-b 1120  | Buerner     |                    | Rice & Cot. Yarn | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 5 Hsiehho         | Chi         | str 1082  | Boyd        | Tientsin           | Ballast          | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 5 Taiwan          | Br          | str 1109  | Harder      | Chefoo             | do               | Hopkins, Dunn & Co       |
| "     | 5 La Porte        | Br          | str 1592  | Westerton   | Moji               | do               | Thoresen & Co            |
| "     | 5 Hermes          | Nor         | str 849   | Jensen      | Moji               | General          | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 5 Yochow          | Br          | str 1306  | Brown       | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 5 Kiangteen       | Chi         | str 1476  | Frigast     | Ningpo             | do               | Dodwell & Co., Ltd.      |
| "     | 5 Olympia         | Am          | str 1671  | Truebridge  | Tacoma, etc        | Original         | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| "     | 5 Emp. of Japan   | Br          | str 3030  | Pybus       | Hongkong           |                  |                          |
| "     | 5 Arethusa        | HM          | cru 4300  | Startin     |                    |                  |                          |
| "     | 5 Newchwang       | Br          | str 558   | Heron       | Foochow            | Ballast          | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 6 Raohua          | Br          | str 434   | Damstrom    | Hankow & Ports     | General          | Greaves & Co             |
| "     | 6 Poyang          | Br          | str 1892  | Vallack     | Hankow & Ports     | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 6 Hsiuchi         | Chi         | str 1385  | Klopper     | Tientsin           | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 6 Kwanglee        | Chi         | str 1468  | Lincoln     | H'kong & Canton    | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 6 Haeshin         | Br          | str 755   | Pratt       | Foochow            | do               | C. M. S. N. Co           |
| "     | 6 Alcinous        | Br          | str 278   | Pulford     | London v. F'chow   | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 6 Chefoo          | Br          | str 689   | Taebbon     | N'wang v. Chefoo   | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 6 Woosung         | Br          | str 1109  | Dowson      | S'tow, H'kg, C'ton | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 6 Fooksang        | Br          | str 991   | Anderson    | Japan              | do               | Jardine, Matheson & Co   |
| "     | 6 Gov. Jaeschke   | Ger         | str 1045  | Schuldt     | Kiaochow           | do               | Melchers & Co            |
| "     | 6 Tsintau         | Ger         | str 978   | Hansen      | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do               | Melchers & Co            |
| "     | 6 Changchow       | Br          | str 1203  | Pearce      | Amoy               | Ballast          | Butterfield & Swire      |
| "     | 6 Mex. Prince     | Br          | str 1953  | Penrice     |                    |                  | Meyer & Co               |
| "     | 7 Coptic          | Br          | str 2744  | Rinder      | San Francisco      | Mails, &c.       | Fearon, Daniel & Co      |
| "     | 7 Suian           | Ger         | str 1145  | Fuhlers     | Hankow & Ports     | General          | Arnhold, Karberg & Co    |
| "     | 7 Bombay          | Br          | str 2097  | Bradshaw    | Japan              | do               | P. & O. S. N. Co         |
| "     | 7 Pekin           | Br          | str 2245  | Phillips    | Ningpo             | do               | Butterfield & Swire      |



SHANGHAI, 9TH JULY, 1902.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 3rd July, 1902.)

**Piece Goods.**—Since the issue of our last circular on 23rd ultimo business has been done on a small scale and the sales published, with perhaps the exception of AMERICAN Goods, would indicate that there is no market at all. Little beyond the auctions has to be reported here and the dealers have shown little inclination to enter into any new transactions although they admit that stocks at the various consuming centres are far from heavy. The stocks on the 30th ultimo, for returns of which the chamber of commerce is asking as usual, will no doubt show some marked increase in some items but at the same time it must be remembered that the Chinese have paid for a considerable quantity of goods without taking delivery. We hope the returns will be published before the issue of our next circular.

There are no advices, certainly none encouraging, from any of the outports, the only orders we have heard of being a few small ones which have been placed in the hands of the Chinese dealers.

Telegrams from MANCHESTER report a quiet but steady market and wonderful as it may appear it is said there is some enquiry from this market. Cotton is up a point being now quoted 4½ and the New York market keeps distinctly firm.

**Grey Shirtings.**—*S.4. lbs.*—Sales of some 5,000 pieces are reported, the quotations given being *Red Stag* at Tls. 2.75 and *Fancy Wheelbarrow* at Tls. 2.77½. Prices at the auctions began irregularly, but at the two latter sales they showed distinct firmness.

**Light Weights.**—No sales are reported from private hands while at the auctions only small quantities were sold at prices which were slightly better than the previous rates.

**Heavy Weights.**—Sales of about 5,000 pieces appear in the book but we imagine they are re-sales. The prices given are Tls. 3.91 for *Blue Dragon* and *Five Old Men* and £3.30 for *Bicycle*. Prices at auction have had a hardening tendency at the last three sales and close firm.

*12-lbs. 36-in.*—Nothing reported from first hands while sales at the Auctions indicate that prices are more than maintained.

**T. Cloths.**—No private sale of any make has been published. Prices at Auction opened firm and after a slight giving way at the second and third sales strengthened again.

**White Shirtings.**—Sales of over 10,000 pieces appear in the book from first hands on the basis of £4.60 for *Cash and Tree* and *Gold Flower Pot*. At Auction prices opened very firm and steadily improved.

**Drills.**—*ENG. 18L.*—There have been some orders on the market and sales of the best known chops have been made from first hands on private terms. *AMERICAN.*—A considerable business has again been done in these but it is just possible that some of the transactions were made some time ago and are only now making their appearance. The sales amount to about 70,000 pieces and are made up as follows:—*Eastle and Duck* £3.96 net, *Clifton K* and *Greenwood* £4.10.

**Sheeting.**—*ENGLISH.*—We have no business to report in these this week. *AMERICAN.*—A sale of 50,000 pieces *Blue Pigeon* at £3.85 appears in the book and we are informed that a good line of *Out Chop* has been sold at 9/3½ per piece for arrival.

**Fancy Goods.**—There have been a few small sales made in Indigo prints, but as they are of special design the enquiry cannot be said to be general. Some sales have again been made in *Turkey Reds* from stock.

**Woollens.**—Business has been confined to the auctions where prices, after being rather weak at the first three sales, closed with a firmer tendency.

**Cotton Yarn.**—*INDIANS.*—There has been a fair enquiry for No. 10s. from the Northern markets and sales in consequence show the respectable aggregate of 3,518 Bales. Prices are about five mace per bale higher and close firm at the advance.

No. 10s., 1,702 bales.—*Lord Keay Manufacturing Co.* £68.50, *Hope Mill* £71.00/71.50, *Vithaldass Copallass Woman* £71.50/71.75, *Jamshed (Mule) Compass* £72.00/72.25, *Globe, Jubilee (Mule and Saraswati)* £73.50, *Damodar Lukhmidass* £74.00, *Anglo-India (Mule)* and *Sorab* £75.00, *Pabaney (Ring)* £75.50, *Currimbhoy (Ring)* £75.75/76.00, *Howard and Bullough Mill* £76.00/76.50, *Tea Carrier* £76.50 and *Seadeshi Mill (Ring Rose)* £78.50/79.00.

No. 12s., 661 bales.—*Hope Mill* £72.50/73.00, *Union Spinning Manufacturing Co.* £73.50, *Jamshed (Mule) Compass* £74.25/74.75, *Moon Mill* £74.50/75.00, *Standard* £76.50, *Morarju Goculdass* £77.00 and *Currimbhoy (Mule)* £78.50.

No. 16s., 655 bales.—*Sun Mill Limited* £80.75/81.00, *Western India (Pony Carriage)* £83.50, *Britannia (Ring)* £83.75, *Kohinoor Mills "Kohinoor"* £84.25, *Bombay Cotton (Mule)* £84.00/84.75 and *Tricumdass (Mule)* £86.75/87.00.

No. 20s., 550 bales.—*Islam* £87.00, *Hope Mill* £88.25, *Union Spinning Manufacturing Co.* £87.50/88.50, *China Mill* £88.50/89.00, *Tapti Mills* £89.00 and *Tea Carrier* £91.00.

*JAPAN.*—Sales of quite 500 Bales have been made at £86.25 @ £92.00 for 16s. and £91.00 @ £95.50 for 20s.

*LOCAL.*—There has been a revival in demand for these and sales of 4,450 Bales have been made as follows:—

|                            | 12s.      | 14s.   | 16s.   | 20s.   |         |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| <i>Evo.</i> .....          | 250 bales | —      | —      | —      | packed. |
| <i>International</i> ..... | 1,000 "   | £82.00 | £84.00 | £86.00 | —       |
| <i>Ta Shing</i> .....      | 500 "     | —      | —      | £85.00 | —       |
| <i>Fu Yuen</i> .....       | 1,000 "   | —      | £83.00 | —      | —       |
| <i>Wo Seng</i> .....       | 1,500 "   | £82.60 | £83.50 | £85.50 | —       |
| <i>Shing Teh</i> .....     | 400 "     | —      | £86.00 | —      | —       |
|                            |           |        |        | £92.00 | —       |

Resales of bundles have been made at £77.50 @ 79.50 for 12s., £79.50 @ £82.00 for 14s., and £81.50 @ £83.00 for 16s.

*COTTON.*—We have heard of no business and quotations are now given as £20.30 for *Best Machined Ginned*, £20.70 for *Tungchow* and £19.60 @ 20.00 for *Shanghai*.

## EXPORT.

**Silk.**—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 3rd July:—

The home markets are reported firm. Gold Kiling 8/10½ in London.

**RAW SILK.**—Dealers maintain their ideas of values and business is therefor at a stand still.

**YELLOW SILK.**—Minchus have been in some demand, but the prices asked for other descriptions prevents business.

**HAND FILATURES.**—No business reported.

**STEAM FILATURES.**—Sales are reported at 930 for such as *Unicorn I* 9/11, but good and best chops are held for very much higher prices.

**WASTE SILK.**—Nothing doing.

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week, 4 m.s. 2¼½ and Fcs. 2.99½. Freight, Tls. 8.30 per cwt.

|                         | Tls. per pic |                                | Tls. per pic. |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>GREEN KIAHING.</b> — |              | <b>HAINING SILK.</b> —         |               |
| Duck M & MM.....        | 537½/522½    | Han Quong Shing 1, 2 & 3 ..... | 610/600/590   |
| White Swan 1 & 2 .....  | 540/530      | Double Pagoda 1 & 2 .....      | 590/580       |
|                         |              | <b>YELLOW SILK.</b> —          |               |
|                         |              | Minchu .....                   | 370/377½      |

## AUCTION SALES.

| For the week.   |        |         | Previous week. |      |        | Corresponding week last year. |      |  | For the week.   |       |         | Previous week. |      |     | Corresponding week last year. |      |  |
|-----------------|--------|---------|----------------|------|--------|-------------------------------|------|--|-----------------|-------|---------|----------------|------|-----|-------------------------------|------|--|
|                 | pcs.   | against |                | pcs. | and    |                               | pcs. |  |                 | pcs.  | against |                | pcs. | and |                               | pcs. |  |
| Grey Shirtings  | 18,495 |         | 10,660         |      | 19,170 |                               |      |  | Velvets         |       |         |                |      |     |                               |      |  |
| White Shirtings | 8,820  |         | 4,760          |      | 7,100  |                               |      |  | Velveteens      |       |         |                |      |     |                               |      |  |
| T-Cloths        | 1,690  |         | 870            |      | 2,219  |                               |      |  | Cotton Italians | 2,960 |         | 1,530          |      |     | 2,960                         |      |  |
| Drills, English |        |         |                |      | 150    |                               |      |  | Camlets         | 610   |         | 280            |      |     | 610                           |      |  |
| Jeans           | 120    |         | 60             |      |        |                               |      |  | Long Ellis      | 800   |         | 350            |      |     | 800                           |      |  |
| Sheetings       | 320    |         | 160            |      | 260    |                               |      |  | Lastings        | 280   |         | 140            |      |     | 280                           |      |  |
| Turkey Reds     | 350    |         | 800            |      | 1,750  |                               |      |  | Spanish Stripes | 399   |         | 336            |      |     | 390                           |      |  |

At E-Wo, 25th ult.—

**Grey Shirtings.**—7-lbs.—140 pieces; Red Lotus £1.90.  
 8.4-lbs.—1,520 pieces; Blue Ship £1.87½, Blue Man and Rabbit £1.90, Red Lions £2.22, Blue Lotus £2.09½, Red Coral £2.19½/20, Blue Tea Caddy DDD £2.55½/86½, Blue 2 Tea Caddy JJJ £3.03½ and Blue 2 Tea Caddy £3.04.  
 10-lbs.—1,350 pieces; Blue Lions £2.80½, Red Dragon and 6 Women £3.01/3.01½, Blue Sheep £3.10½, Man and Rabbit £3.08½, Man and Unicorn £3.10½, Blue Bell £3.13, Blue Dragon and 6 Women £3.47½/47½ and Blue 2 Tea Caddy £3.60½.  
 12-lbs.—300 pieces; Sheep £3.54½ and Highlander £3.89½.

**White Shirtings.**—1,150 pieces; Painted Phoenix B. L. £3.80½, do. C. M. £3.87, do. D. N. £3.93, do. E. O. £4.28½, Blue Dragon No. 1 £4.65½, Gold Dragon No. 1 £4.89½, Blue Flag and Seal £4.45 and Blue 9 Tiger £4.79.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—550 pieces; Man and Gong £1.80 and Red Tea Caddy £1.92½/92½.

**Sheetings.**—14-lbs.—100 pieces; Bull's Head £3.57½.

At Yuen-fong, 26th ult.—

**Grey Shirtings.**—7-lbs.—900 pieces; Blue Britannia £1.93½/93½, Blue 4 Sisters £2.09½ and Blue 3 Students £2.40.  
 8.4-lbs.—2,345 pieces; Green 9 Lions £2.03½/03½, House £2.03½/04, Double Men £2.17, Blue Britannia £2.09½, Blue 3 Students £2.38½, Blue Double Shield £2.40½, Black Gold 3 Students £2.66½, Red Emperor's Birthday £2.67, Seven Sisters £2.86 and 5 Brothers £2.85½/87½.  
 10-lbs.—1,200 pieces; Red Britannia £3.13½/14½, Red 3 Students £3.18½/19½, Red Emperor's Birthday £3.17/18, Red 4 Sisters £3.14½/14½ and Painted 8 Literati £3.65.  
 10.12-lbs.—450 pieces; Painted Britannia £3.40½/41½, 18 Brothers £3.78½ and Lily £3.88½.  
 11-lbs.—250 pieces; Painted 3 Students £3.47½.  
 12-lbs.—460 pieces; China Square £3.46½/47½, Soldier £3.60½, 9 Lions £3.71½, Light House (Thee) 第 £3.90 and Lily £4.40½.  
 12.12-lbs.—50 pieces; 9 Old Men £4.52½.  
 13.12-lbs.—50 pieces; Black Flag Chief £4.77½.  
 14.12-lbs.—100 pieces; Gold Sun £4.85.

**White Shirtings.**—64-reel.—600 pieces; House, Bright £2.67½/68, Red 2 Light House, Bright £2.73 and Black Gold 3 Students £2.98½.  
 72-reel.—2,810 pieces; White Gold 3 Students £3.06/06½, Red 2 Sisters £3.08½, Red 2 Light House, Bright £3.10½, do. Dull £3.06/07½, Red Gold Star Bright £3.48, do. Dull £3.50, Painted 4 Sisters, Bright, £3.82, do. Dull £3.80, Red 5 Stars £3.85½/86, Black Flag Chief £3.93, Painted Grand Fathers £4.57½, Painted Emperor's Birthday £4.63½, 18 Brothers £4.53½, Lily £4.40/42, Students £5.14 and Black and Gold Sun £5.23.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—700 pieces; Blue 3 Students £1.69½, Painted Britannia £2.06½ and Red 3 Students £2.14½.  
 8-lbs.—100 pieces; Painted 3 Students £2.60.

**Jeans.**—8-lbs.—60 pieces; *Double Squirrel* £3.03.

**Drills.**—AMERICAN.—14-lbs.—405 pieces; *Lion and Flag* £4.03½/04½ and *Sheeps* £4.04½/05½.

**Sheetings.**—15-lbs.—60 pieces; *Old Man Head, A* £3.63.

**Sheetings.**—AMERICAN.—14-lbs.—760 pieces; *Blue Sheep* £3.87½/89, *Buffalo* £3.72½/73½ and *Blue Flag* £3.57½/56½.

**Black Cotton Italians.**—1,460 pieces; *Loo Loo Tong* £4.27½, 9 *Brothers* £4.52½, *Seven Sisters* £4.70, *Flower Candles* £6.35, *Students* £4.72½, *Painted 2 Sisters* £4.75, *Painted 18 Literati* £4.50/55, *Painted 3 Students* £5.15, *Painted Emperor's Birthday* £5.45, *Lily* £6.50, 18 *Brothers* £6.60, 9 *Old Men* £6.55, *Sea and Sky* £6.97½, *Banquet* £6.57½, 3 *Brothers* £6.70, *Painted 8 Literati* £7.85, *Red Silver Sun* £7.42½, 5 *Stars* £7.47½, *Buddha* £7.67½ and 5 *Brothers* £7.37½.

At *Nie Kee*, 28th ult.—

**Turkey Red Shirtings.**—350 pieces; 8 *Joss* 3½-lbs. £2.03, do. 4½-lbs. £2.45, do. 4½-lbs. £2.55, and do. 6-lbs. £2.90.

At *E. Wo*, 2nd inst.

**Grey Shirtings.**—7-lbs.—210 pieces; *Red Lotus* £1.86.

8.4-lbs.—1,400 pieces; *Blue Ship* £1.87½, *Blue Man and Rabbit* £1.91, *Blue Lotus* £2.05½, *Red Crab* £2.13/15, *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £2.88½, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy JJJ* £3.00 and *Blue 2 Tea Caddy* £3.04½.

10-lbs.—1,350 pieces; *Blue Lions* £2.77½, *Red Dragon and 6 Women* £3.01, *Blue Sheep* £3.07½, *Man and Rabbit* £3.13½, *Man and Unicorn* £3.14½, *Blue Bell* £3.17½, *Blue Dragon and 6 Women* £3.48½, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy* £3.65 and *Blue Flower Port* £3.65.

12-lbs.—300 pieces; *Shpurnix* £3.54½ and *Highlander* £3.95½.

**White Shirtings.**—900 pieces; *Painted Phoenix B. L.* £3.81½, do. *C. M.* £3.89, do. *D. N.* £3.95, do. *E. O.* £4.24½ *Blue Dragon No. 1* £4.67½, *Gold Dragon No. 1* £4.91½, *Blue Flag and Seal* £4.45½ and *Blue 9 Tiger* £4.82½.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—550 pieces; *Man and Gong* £1.79½ and *Red Tea Caddy* £1.90/90½.

**Sheetings.**—14-lbs.—100 pieces; *Bull's Head* £3.54½/55½.

At *Fuen-fong*, 3rd inst.—

**Grey Shirtings.**—7-lbs.—975 pieces; *Blue Britannia* £1.96½/97, *Blue 4 Sisters* £2.12½ and *Blue 3 Students* £2.42½.

8.4-lbs.—2,445 pieces; *Green 9 Lions* £2.04½, *House* £2.03, *Double Men* £2.20½/21, *Blue Britannia* £2.06½, *Blue 3 Students* £2.43½, *Blue Double Shield* £2.45½, *Black Gold 3 Students* £2.66, *Red Emperor's Birthday* £2.67½, *Seven Sisters* £2.89½ and 5 *Brothers* £2.90½.

10-lbs.—1,350 pieces; *Red Britannia* £3.16½/17, *Red 5 Students* £3.22½/23½, *Red Emperor's Birthday* £3.19½/19½, *Red 4 Sisters* £3.16½/17½ and *Painted 8 Literati* £3.68½.

10.12-lbs.—550 pieces; *Painted Britannia* £3.48, 18 *Brothers* £3.88½ and *Lily* £3.88½.

11-lbs.—250 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* £3.51½/52½.

12-lbs.—500 pieces; *China Square* £3.54½/54½, *Soldier* £3.54, 9 *Lions* £3.67½, *Light House (Theo)* 第 £3.90½ and *Lily* £4.40½.

12.12-lbs.—100 pieces; 9 *Old Men* £4.50½.

13.12-lbs.—100 pieces; *Black Flag Chief* £4.75.

14.12-lbs.—100 pieces; *Gold Sun* £4.85.

**White Shirtings.**—64-reed.—600 pieces; *House, Bright* £2.74½/75, *Blue 2 Light House, Bright* £2.75½ and *Black Gold 3 Students* £3.02½.

72-reed.—2,760 pieces; *White Gold 3 Students* £3.08, *Red 2 Sisters* £3.12, *Red 2 Light House, Bright* £3.13½/14½, do. *Dull* £3.12, *Red Gold Star Bright* £3.49, do. *Dull* £3.55½, *Painted 4 Sisters, Bright* £3.78 do. *Dull* £3.79½, *Red 5 Stars* £3.87½/88, *Black Flag Chief* £4.00½, *Painted Grand Fathers* £4.59½, *Painted Emperor's Birthday* £4.65, 18 *Brothers* £4.58½, *Lily* £4.45, *Students* £5.19½ and *Black and Gold Sun* £5.26.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—220 pieces; *Blue 3 Students* £1.70½, *Painted Britannia* £2.06 and *Red 3 Students* £2.16½.

8-lbs.—100 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* £2.63.

**Jeans.**—8-lbs.—60 pieces; *Double Squirrel* £3.04.

**Drills.**—AMERICAN.—14-lbs.—390 pieces; *Lion and Flag* £4.04½ and *Sheep* £4.05½.

**Sheetings.**—15-lbs.—60 pieces; *Old Man Head A* £3.67½.

**Sheetings.**—AMERICAN.—14-lbs.—740 pieces; *Blue Sheep* £3.91, *Buffalo* £3.74½/77 and *Blue Flag* £3.56½/57.

**Black Cotton Italians.**—1,500 pieces; *Loo Loo Tong* £4.27½/30, 9 *Brothers* £4.55, *Seven Sisters* £4.62½/65, *Flower Candles* £6.45, *Students* £4.75, *Painted 2 Sisters* £4.70, *Painted 18 Literati* £4.47½, *Painted 3 Students* £5.15, *Painted Emperor's Birthday* £5.35, *Lily* £6.55, 18 *Brothers* £6.80, 9 *Old Men* £6.57½, *Sea and Sky* £6.97½, *Banquet* £6.55½/57½, 3 *Brothers* £6.75, *Painted 8 Literati* £7.92½, *Red Silver Sun* £7.37½, 5 *Stars* £7.42½, *Buddha* £7.72½ and 5 *Brothers* £7.37½.

## AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

| Chops—                      | Scarlet. | 14k. Blue. | Dark<br>Gentian | Gr. & N.<br>Green. | Orange<br>& Yellow. | Ash &<br>Lav. | White  | Pink.     | Black.     | Brown<br>& Mag. | Mauve. | Lt. Gt.<br>Mid " | Pcs.   |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------|-----------|------------|-----------------|--------|------------------|--------|
|                             | Tls.     | Tls.       | Tls.            | Tls.               | Tls.                | Tls.          | Tls.   | Tls.      | Tls.       | Tls.            | Tls.   | Tls.             | Total. |
| <b>Camlets.</b>             |          |            |                 |                    |                     |               |        |           |            |                 |        |                  |        |
| <i>Last week</i>            |          |            |                 |                    |                     |               |        |           |            |                 |        |                  |        |
| Lighthouse, s. s. g. p. pc. | 13.02½   | 11.95      | 13.10           | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | ...        | ...             | ...    | ...              |        |
| Sales, pcs. ...             | 20       | 20         | 10              | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | ...        | ...             | ...    | ...              | 50     |
| 9 Old Men, s. s. h. p. pc.  | 12.72½   | 11.75      | 13.15           | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | ...        | ...             | 11.75  | ...              |        |
| Sales, pcs. ...             | 40       | 20         | 10              | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | ...        | ...             | 10     | ...              | 80     |
| Man & Horse, p. pc.         | 13.01    | ...        | 10.31           | 13.34              | ...                 | ...           | ...    | 14.35     | ...        | ...             | ...    | ...              |        |
| Sales, pcs. ...             | 30       | ...        | 20              | 20                 | ...                 | ...           | ...    | 30        | ...        | ...             | ...    | ...              | 100    |
| Goose, p. pc.               | 12.98    | ...        | 12.90           | 13.37              | ...                 | ...           | ...    | 14.40     | ...        | ...             | ...    | ...              |        |
| Sales, pcs. ...             | 20       | ...        | 20              | 20                 | ...                 | ...           | ...    | 20        | ...        | ...             | ...    | ...              | 80     |
| <i>This week</i>            |          |            |                 |                    |                     |               |        |           |            |                 |        |                  |        |
| Lighthouse, s. s. g. p. pc. | 13.02½   | 11.95      | ...             | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | 13.22½     | ...             | 11.70  | 9.95*            |        |
| Sales, pcs. ...             | 10       | 10         | ...             | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | 10         | ...             | 10     | 10               | 50     |
| 9 Old Men, p. pc.           | 12.75/80 | 11.72½     | ...             | ...                | ...                 | ...           | 12.07½ | ...       | ...        | 12.92½          | ...    | ...              |        |
| Sales, pcs. ...             | 30       | 20         | ...             | ...                | ...                 | ...           | 10     | ...       | ...        | 10              | ...    | ...              | 70     |
| Man & Horse, p. pc.         | 13.01    | ...        | 12.99           | 13.30              | ...                 | ...           | ...    | 14.34/35½ | ...        | ...             | ...    | ...              |        |
| Sales, pcs. ...             | 20       | ...        | 20              | 20                 | ...                 | ...           | ...    | 40        | ...        | ...             | ...    | ...              | 100    |
| Goose, p. pc.               | 13.00    | ...        | 12.90           | 13.29              | ...                 | ...           | ...    | 14.34     | ...        | ...             | ...    | ...              |        |
| Sales, pcs. ...             | 20       | ...        | 20              | 20                 | ...                 | ...           | ...    | 20        | ...        | ...             | ...    | ...              | 80     |
| <b>Lastings.</b>            |          |            |                 |                    |                     |               |        |           |            |                 |        |                  |        |
| <i>Last week</i>            |          |            |                 |                    |                     |               |        |           |            |                 |        |                  |        |
| Ship, c. g. r. p. pc.       | ...      | ...        | ...             | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | 13.20      | ...             | ...    | ...              |        |
| Sales, pcs. ...             | ...      | ...        | ...             | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | 100        | ...             | ...    | ...              | 100    |
| 9 Old Men, p. pc.           | ...      | ...        | ...             | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | 10.17½     | ...             | ...    | ...              |        |
| Sales, pcs. ...             | ...      | ...        | ...             | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | 40         | ...             | ...    | ...              | 40     |
| <i>This week</i>            |          |            |                 |                    |                     |               |        |           |            |                 |        |                  |        |
| Ship, c. g. r. p. pc.       | ...      | ...        | ...             | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | 13.32½/35½ | ...             | ...    | ...              |        |
| Sales, pcs. ...             | ...      | ...        | ...             | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | 100        | ...             | ...    | ...              | 100    |
| 9 Old Men, p. pc.           | ...      | ...        | ...             | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | 10.22½     | ...             | ...    | ...              |        |
| Sales, pcs. ...             | ...      | ...        | ...             | ...                | ...                 | ...           | ...    | ...       | 40         | ...             | ...    | ...              | 40     |



Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the period ending 2nd July, 1902, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 143 to 151 both numbers inclusive.

## RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

| Goods.                         | Ningpo. | Wenchow. | Chinkiang. | Wuhu. | Kiukiang. | Hankow. | Ichang & Chungking. | Chefoo. | Tientsin. | Nanking. | New-chwang. | Toochow. | Kiaochow. | Hongkong. | Corea. | Port Arthur. | Local. | Sundries. |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|------------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| Grey Shirtings, European Pcs.  | 20,444  | 6120     | 38,333     | 6052  | 4105      | 23,495  | ...                 | 1,735   | 19,725    | 1675     | 4,370       | 980      | 170       | 900       | 2550   | 250          | 14,000 | 140       |
| do. American "                 | 720     | ...      | 580        | 370   | 340       | 120     | ...                 | 220     | 4,800     | 180      | 3,765       | ...      | 80        | ...       | ...    | ...          | 1,200  | ...       |
| T-Cloths, 32-in. "             | 740     | 720      | 4,215      | 175   | 200       | 1,340   | ...                 | 870     | 5,425     | 100      | ...         | 2,915    | 210       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 1,000  | 100       |
| do. 36-in. "                   | 200     | ...      | ...        | ...   | 25        | ...     | ...                 | ...     | 120       | ...      | 60          | ...      | 55        | 750       | ...    | ...          | 800    | ...       |
| do. Indian, 32 & 36-in. "      | ...     | ...      | 360        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | 1,660     | ...      | 60          | ...      | 101       | 1260      | 200    | 650          | 4,500  | 779       |
| White Shirtings, European "    | 2,220   | 1200     | 6,897      | 2130  | 3178      | 16,769  | ...                 | 3,290   | 28,125    | 460      | 4,950       | 200      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | ...    | ...       |
| do. American "                 | ...     | ...      | ...        | 30    | 40        | 390     | ...                 | 99      | ...       | ...      | 830         | ...      | ...       | ...       | 330    | 105          | 700    | ...       |
| Drills, Eng. & Indian "        | ...     | ...      | 2,565      | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | 150       | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 100    | ...       |
| do. Dutch "                    | ...     | ...      | 180        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 985    | 900       |
| do. American "                 | 225     | 105      | 5,160      | 345   | 465       | 4,695   | ...                 | 4,530   | 10,485    | 450      | 37,210      | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | 150          | 500    | ...       |
| Jeans, Eng. & Indian "         | 30      | ...      | 1,240      | 60    | 390       | 230     | ...                 | 210     | 2,261     | ...      | 3,260       | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 200    | ...       |
| do. Dutch "                    | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | 3,700   | ...                 | ...     | 5,900     | ...      | 4,680       | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | 500          | ...    | 40        |
| do. American "                 | ...     | ...      | 100        | ...   | ...       | 100     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...      | 1,630       | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 500    | ...       |
| Sheetings, English "           | 360     | 30       | 5,060      | 3479  | 900       | 960     | ...                 | 400     | 3,260     | 1430     | 400         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | ...    | ...       |
| do. Indian "                   | ...     | 120      | ...        | 180   | 60        | ...     | ...                 | 930     | ...       | ...      | ...         | ...      | 360       | ...       | ...    | 3450         | 1,000  | ...       |
| do. American "                 | 2,230   | 80       | 2,140      | 1080  | 230       | 1,100   | ...                 | 19,200  | 49,153    | ...      | 44,205      | ...      | 110       | 126       | 120    | 40           | 500    | 40        |
| Dyed Cottons "                 | 100     | 50       | 350        | 60    | 360       | 80      | ...                 | 615     | 838       | ...      | 479         | ...      | ...       | ...       | 60     | 60           | 900    | ...       |
| Printed Cottons "              | 234     | ...      | 8,505      | 170   | 980       | 6,865   | 90                  | 2,917   | 14,966    | 300      | 1,088       | 539      | 271       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 400    | ...       |
| Fancy Woven Cottons "          | 50      | ...      | 360        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...                 | 40      | ...       | ...      | 120         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 500    | 60        |
| Turkey Red Shirtings "         | 175     | 461      | 1,535      | 313   | 285       | 715     | ...                 | 1,115   | 1,870     | 190      | 25          | 300      | ...       | 25        | 175    | 125          | 70     | 90        |
| Velvets "                      | ...     | ...      | 90         | ...   | 60        | 330     | ...                 | 60      | 24        | ...      | 314         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 60     | ...       |
| Velveteens "                   | ...     | ...      | 24         | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...      | 144         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | 200          | 4,000  | ...       |
| Handkerchiefs, Doz.            | 148     | ...      | 1,040      | 200   | 540       | 1,280   | 605                 | ...     | ...       | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...       | 2000   | ...          | 800    | ...       |
| Muslins "                      | 488     | ...      | 123        | ...   | ...       | 400     | ...                 | 300     | 1,320     | ...      | ...         | 50       | ...       | ...       | 160    | ...          | 500    | ...       |
| Lenos & Balzarines "           | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | 160     | ...                 | ...     | 3,744     | 27       | 7,299       | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | ...    | ...       |
| Cotton Yarn, Indian Pcls.      | 264     | 54       | 10,500     | 438   | 2668      | 2,736   | 1101                | 792     | 3,744     | 12       | 63          | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | 54           | 12     | 30        |
| do. English "                  | 72      | ...      | 111        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...                 | 15      | 195       | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | ...    | ...       |
| do. Japan "                    | 64      | 32       | 6          | 54    | 46        | 3,755   | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...      | 388         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | ...    | ...       |
| do. Shanghai "                 | ...     | ...      | 46         | 166   | 771       | 1,029   | 171                 | ...     | 63        | 585      | ...         | 108      | 52        | ...       | 31     | ...          | ...    | 30        |
| Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.  | 60      | ...      | 66         | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...                 | 12      | 12        | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 150    | ...       |
| do. Cotton "                   | ...     | ...      | 288        | 24    | 48        | 384     | ...                 | 144     | 243       | ...      | 48          | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 120    | ...       |
| Medium & Broad Cloths "        | ...     | ...      | 10         | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | 20        | ...      | 24          | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 150    | ...       |
| Camlets "                      | 50      | 30       | 40         | 90    | 620       | ...     | ...                 | 10      | 60        | ...      | ...         | ...      | 10        | ...       | ...    | ...          | 200    | ...       |
| Long Ells "                    | ...     | ...      | 120        | 60    | 120       | 505     | ...                 | ...     | 60        | 20       | 80          | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | 40           | 300    | ...       |
| Lastings "                     | ...     | ...      | 90         | ...   | 120       | ...     | ...                 | 80      | 240       | ...      | 179         | 20       | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 450    | ...       |
| Italian Cloth "                | 60      | ...      | 270        | ...   | 268       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 1,000  | ...       |
| Cot. Last. Ital. Fig. & Dyed " | ...     | ...      | 480        | 240   | 262       | 1,650   | ...                 | 80      | 150       | 100      | 310         | ...      | ...       | ...       | 106    | 113          | 1,200  | 93        |
| do. do. Plain "                | 1,784   | ...      | 5,461      | 370   | 1172      | 10,449  | 90                  | 4,479   | 7,307     | 180      | 2,949       | 30       | 387       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 400    | ...       |
| Cotton Flannels American "     | ...     | ...      | 100        | ...   | 340       | 331     | ...                 | ...     | 60        | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | 300    | ...       |
| do. European "                 | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...      | 4,000       | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | ...    | 8075      |
| do. Japan "                    | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...                 | 2,000   | 11,500    | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | ...    | 750       |
| Kerosene Oil, American Case "  | 1,700   | 500      | 6,000      | 6270  | 390       | 11,000  | ...                 | ...     | 5,000     | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | ...    | ...       |
| do. Russian "                  | ...     | 700      | ...        | 3830  | 6000      | 13,000  | ...                 | ...     | ...       | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...          | ...    | ...       |

Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st December, 1901.

| Goods.                        | TOTAL DELIVERIES. |                                  |                                 | TOTAL IMPORTS. |          |                                  |                                 | Against last year to same term. |                        |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
|                               | As above.         | For the year from 1st Jan. 1902. | Against last year to same term. | For the week.  | In Bond. | For the year from 1st Jan. 1902. | Against last year to same term. | *At date Estimated.             | Against 30th June 1901 |
| Grey Shirtings, European Pcs. | 145,054           | 2,807,664                        | 2,145,278                       | 285,860        | ...      | 3,432,963                        | 1,414,591                       | 1,924,718                       | 1,308,249              |
| do. American "                | 12,375            | 314,035                          | ...                             | 26,520         | ...      | 607,425                          | ...                             | 454,660                         | ...                    |
| T-Cloths, 32-in. "            | 18,010            | 367,441                          | 254,272                         | 41,309         | 1,750    | 420,745                          | 215,948                         | 236,712                         | 71,228                 |
| do. 36-in. "                  | 2,010             | 36,750                           | 32,831                          | 6,752          | ...      | 73,847                           | 25,916                          | 81,566                          | 49,875                 |
| do. Indian, 32 & 36-in. "     | 2,280             | 9,975                            | 17,435                          | 1,500          | ...      | 24,570                           | 4,080                           | 19,709                          | 6,895                  |
| White Shirtings, European "   | 76,149            | 1,450,630                        | 878,333                         | 159,273        | 1,698    | 1,803,311                        | 691,391                         | 1,130,224                       | 602,294                |
| do. American "                | 30                | 2,008                            | ...                             | ...            | ...      | 1,675                            | ...                             | ?                               | ...                    |
| Drills, English & Indian "    | 5,089             | 62,066                           | 48,314                          | 5,484          | ...      | 102,517                          | 56,403                          | 74,810                          | 22,469                 |
| do. Dutch "                   | 430               | 24,485                           | 23,360                          | 213            | ...      | 3,023                            | 15,015                          | ?                               | 17,405                 |
| do. American "                | 65,455            | 525,446                          | 393,476                         | 133,590        | ...      | 761,335                          | 295,995                         | 444,544                         | 212,719                |
| Jeans, English & Indian "     | 8,501             | 105,168                          | 22,239                          | 13,560         | ...      | 163,777                          | 14,070                          | 62,789                          | 35,770                 |
| do. Dutch "                   | 3,900             | 16,470                           | 5,430                           | 4,050          | ...      | 29,850                           | 1,040                           | 15,020                          | 1,570                  |
| do. American "                | 11,720            | 83,030                           | 57,005                          | 1,500          | ...      | 98,500                           | 16,760                          | 75,908                          | 50,195                 |
| Sheetings, English "          | 18,539            | 348,154                          | 260,614                         | 40,732         | 659      | 402,911                          | 128,432                         | ?                               | ...                    |
| do. Indian "                  | 760               | 12,180                           | 8,950                           | 4,760          | ...      | 46,545                           | 3,520                           | ?                               | ...                    |
| do. American "                | 124,228           | 1,871,542                        | 999,344                         | 266,160        | ...      | 2,222,575                        | 328,825                         | 1,441,398                       | 573,996                |
| Dyed Cottons "                | 3,888             | 68,573                           | 42,400                          | 9,089          | ...      | 103,137                          | 73,763                          | 93,806                          | 68,903                 |
| Printed Cotton "              | 37,945            | 610,046                          | 289,550                         | 68,096         | 3,203    | 508,382                          | 204,468                         | 184,331                         | 382,458                |
| Fancy Woven Cottons "         | 1,120             | 29,333                           | 24,286                          | 3,222          | ...      | 29,669                           | 8,123                           | 38,653                          | 14,954                 |
| Turkey Red Shirtings "        | 7,879             | 141,296                          | 98,626                          | 13,964         | ...      | 125,292                          | 52,670                          | 66,011                          | 110,561                |
| Velvets "                     | 1,698             | 17,123                           | 11,717                          | 1,429          | ...      | 27,954                           | 14,063                          | 24,897                          | 15,626                 |
| Velveteens "                  | 228               | 5,687                            | 2,595                           | 540            | ...      | 11,078                           | 296                             | 7,209                           | 1,491                  |
| Handkerchiefs, Doz.           | 8,013             | 260,799                          | 202,823                         | 25,855         | ...      | 383,406                          | 108,868                         | 326,898                         | 272,381                |
| Muslins "                     | 5,431             | 177,850                          | 121,025                         | 7,523          | ...      | 282,420                          | 152,996                         | 245,690                         | 179,234                |
| Lenos & Balzarines "          | 870               | 45,235                           | 36,457                          | 1,042          | ...      | 39,161                           | 3,759                           | 5,752                           | 16,913                 |
| Cotton Yarn, Indian Pcls.     | 34,438            | 511,897                          | 382,799                         | 25,371         | ...      | 633,516                          | 341,535                         | 242,087                         | 94,377                 |
| do. English "                 | 746               | 13,707                           | 3,286                           | 447            | ...      | 16,366                           | 3,933                           | 8,198                           | 1,427                  |
| do. Japan "                   | 4,691             | 116,102                          | 140,729                         | 5,551          | ...      | 120,369                          | 125,055                         | 17,568                          | ...                    |
| do. Shanghai "                | 3,068             | 80,823                           | 133,756                         | ...            | ...      | 2,971                            | 527                             | ?                               | ...                    |
| Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs. | 594               | 13,472                           | 10,231                          | 1,319          | ...      | 16,783                           | 15,687                          | 16,379                          | 8,574                  |
| do. Cotton "                  | 1,323             | 20,592                           | 10,673                          | 1,307          | ...      | 16,511                           | 10,131                          | 7,745                           | 10,989                 |
| Medium & Broad Cloths "       | 204               | 8,196                            | 8,488                           | 903            | ...      | 14,466                           | 8,774                           | 16,391                          | 8,439                  |
| Camlets "                     | 1,110             | 18,050                           | 15,444                          | 920            | ...      | 15,360                           | 13,415                          | 7,840                           | 5,161                  |
| Long Ells "                   | 1,165             | 27,725                           | 21,021                          | 1,720          | ...      | 29,537                           | 29,638                          | 29,772                          | 32,717                 |
| Lastings "                    | 1,109             | 19,571                           | 12,249                          | 740            | ...      | 14,950                           | 9,969                           | 10,498                          | 28,480                 |
| Italian Cloth "               | 1,048             | 31,410                           | 20,373                          | 3,373          | ...      | 33,507                           | 27,198                          | 40,295                          | 28,919                 |
| Cot. Last. Ita. Fig. & Dyed " | 4,272             | 61,227                           | 429,871                         | 2,336          | ...      | 36,895                           | 830,320                         | 411,393                         | 912,109                |
| do. do. Plain "               | 36,825            | 654,430                          | 11,954                          | 59,533         | ...      | 801,900                          | 32,226                          | 117,295                         | 197,242                |
| Cotton Flannels American "    | 1,271             | 16,673                           | 3,915                           | ...            | ...      | 15,896                           | 8,676                           | 5,270                           | 20,210                 |
| do. European "                | 300               | 4,850                            | 5,009                           | 387            | ...      | 2,489                            | 3,748                           | ?                               | 3,919                  |
| do. Japan "                   | ...               | 504                              | ...                             | ...            | ...      | 914                              | ...                             | ...                             | ...                    |
| Kerosene Oil, American Case " | 57,435            | 945,393                          | 1,151,628                       | 434,079        | ...      | 11,422,466                       | 1,306,439                       | 159,300                         | 683,000                |
| do. Russian "                 | 29,280            | 486,776                          | 777,869                         | ...            | ...      | 4,114,680                        | 1,963,380                       | ...                             | ...                    |

\* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per Dunblane, Saxonia, Suiria, Kaisow, Theodor Wille, Annam, Yangtze, Glenturret, Bengal and Sachsen.

Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—Queen Victoria, Alcinous, Parvammatta, Peru, Shanghai, Mala cea, Silesia, Idonensis, Prinz Heinrich, Tienkai, Iyo Maru, Atholl, Spitalhead, Tartar, Empress of India, Olympia, Kinshiu Maru R. d. northire and Sydney.

† Including English and Dutch 12-lb.